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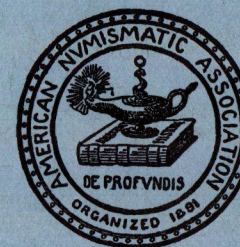
VOL. XLVI

No. 5

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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MAY 1933



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1839, O Mint, Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.50. Fine	1.50
1839, L. S. Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$2.50. Very fine, \$2.00. Very good	1.00
1840, Large letters, Very fine	4.50
1840, Unc., \$2.00. Ex. fine, \$1.50. Very fine	1.25
1840, O Mint, Unc., \$2.50. Very fine	1.25
1841, O Mint, Unc., \$2.50. Ex. fine, \$2.00. Fine	1.50
1842, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1843, 1843 O, Each Unc., \$1.50. Fine	1.00
1844, 1844 O, Each Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine	1.25
1846, Tall date, Unc., \$1.75. Ex. fine	1.25
1846, Low date, Unc., \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1846, 6 over horizontal 6, Extremely fine	20.00
1847, Unc., \$2.25. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Very fine	1.25
1847, O, Ex. fine, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1851, Uncirculated, \$6.50. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine	2.50
1851, O, Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine	2.50
1852, Uncirculated	7.50
1853, Unc., \$2.50. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1853, O, Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$3.00. Fine	2.50
1854, 1854 O, Uncirculated	Each 1.00
1855, O Mint, Uncirculated	1.50
1856, O, 1858, 1858 O, Uncirculated	Each 1.00
1859, 1860, Proof, Each \$1.75. Uncirculated	Each 1.25
1859, O, 1860 O, Uncirculated, Each \$1.50. Extremely fine	Each 1.25
1861, Uncirculated, \$1.00. Fine	.75
1861, O Mint, Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated	5.00
1861, S Mint, Fine	1.50
1863, Very fine	1.00
1864, '66, '67, '69, '70, '71, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, Proof	Each 1.50
1875, S, 1876 S, 1877 S, Uncirculated	Each 1.00
1879, '80, '82, '83, '84, '85, '90, '91, '92, '93, Proof	Each 1.50
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1904, '05, '06, '07, '09, '11, '12, '15, Proof	Each 1.50
1916, '17, '18, '20, Uncirculated	Each 1.50

Have no later dates in stock but may have a few earlier dates that are not listed above. Also a few pattern pieces. All commemorative half dollars have been sold out.

JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland.

THE NUMISMATIST

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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VOL. XLVI

MAY, 1933

No. 5

The Copper Coins of Austria-Hungary

Comprising Legal Copper Coins Struck for Circulation.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

AUSTRIAN STATES (Continued).

CROATIA.

Insurrection Under Kossuth and the Governor of Croatia, Jellachich,
1848-1849.

150. 1 kreuzer 1849. Obv., TROJEDNA KRALJEVINA HERVAT . SLAV . DALM. Crowned shield of arms of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. Rev., JEDAN | KRIZAR | 1849, a star above, crossed branches and the mint mark Z (ZAGRAB, now Angram in Jugoslavia) underneath. Extremely rare.



No. 150.

The coinage of this so-called "Jellachich kreuzer" was forbidden by Emperor Francis Joseph, February 28th, 1849.

GALIZIA AND LODOMERIA.

Maria Theresa, 1740-1780.



No. 151.

151. 1 schilling 1774. Obv., crowned shield of arms of the two provinces, with Austrian arms in middle shield. Rev., 1 | SCHILLING | 1774 | S (Schmollnitz mint).

TRANSYLVANIA (SIEBENBURGEN.)**Maria Theresa, 1740-1780.****No. 152.**

152. 1 greschling 1763-65. Obv., ornate shield of arms crowned, between branches of laurel and palm. Rev., EIN | GRESCHL . | date, within cartouche.

BOHEMIA.**Maria Theresa, 1740-1780.****No. 153.**

153. 1 pfenning 1758. Obv., a crowned lion rampant to left. Rev., 1 . P . | 1758.

**No. 154.**

154. 1 greschling 1759-68. Obv., within crowned cartouche three oval shields of arms (a lion rampant for Bohemia to left; a spread eagle for Mahren to right, and another similar eagle for Silesia, below.) Rev., EIN | GRESCHL . | date, within cartouche.

Joseph II, 1765-1790.**No. 155.**

155. 1 groeschling 1781-82. Obv., crowned shield of arms. Rev., EIN | GROESCHL . | date, and mint mark, within cartouche.

Mint marks on coins of Austria-Hungary: A, Vienna from 1781; B, Kremnitz from 1766; B. P., Budapest from 1926; C, and C—A, Carlsburg, Transylvania, to 1766, thereafter Prag, Bohemia; C. M., Kaschau, Hungary; E, Carlsburg, Transylvania; F, Hall, Tyrol; G, Graz to 1766, thereafter Gunzburg; H, Hall, in Tyrol, from 1766; N. B., Nagybanya, Hungary; K and

K. B., Kremnitz, Hungary; M, Milan, for Lombardy-Venice during the Austrian occupation; O, Orawicza, Hungary; P, Prag, Bohemia; S, Schmollnitz, Hungary; V, Venice, for Lombardy-Venice; W and W. I., Vienna to 1781.

ADDENDA.

Through the kindness of Ernest Kraus, secretary of the Brooklyn Coin Club, I am able to make the following additions to the list of Austria-Hungary copper coins published in the February and April numbers:

Austria.

- 51. 10 heller. This was coined 1892-1911 same as the following.
- 52a. 1 heller 1916. Similar to No. 49, but with the new coat-of-arms adopted this year, same as illustrated under No. 55.
- 54. 10 heller 1915-16. Both with the old arms as No. 49.
- 54a. 10 heller 1916. Similar but with the new arms as next to preceding and the following.

Hungary.

- 144. 20 filler. This was coined in 1921 also.
 - 141a. 10 filler 1915. Similar to No. 141, but in iron.
 - 143a. 10 filler 1920. Similar to No. 143, but in iron.
- The last two are said to be scarce.

FRANCE ISSUES NEW SILVER COINS.

The Paris Herald of March 25 contained the following news of the new French coins:

"The new 10 and 20 franc silver coins are to be put into circulation by the Bank of France Monday, and domestic menders will no longer need an extra supply of courtplaster with which to keep valid tattered banknotes. The ten-franc pieces are about the size of a two-franc coin, and the twenty like the pre-war five-franc piece. The mint is prepared to strike a new nickel five-franc piece as soon as engravers can decide on the diameter.

"The obverse bears the familiar profile of Marianne in Phrygian bonnet and a laurel wreath. On the reverse from top to bottom is the amount, year, and legend, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite." This is flanked by clusters of wheat.

"The bank has 1,500,000,000 francs in the new coins and intends to increase the minting to 2,200,000,000.

"Banknotes of ten francs no longer will be legal tender at the end of the year, but the bank will continue to receive them."

Writing from Nice, France, on March 26, Eric Leavens (A. N. A. 4064), whose home is in Red Bank, N. J., but who is now traveling in Europe, says:

"It will be a great relief to have these new coins, as the present five and ten franc notes are a great nuisance. They are printed on very frail paper and are continually tearing. The five-franc notes measure $4\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and are printed in lavender. The ten-franc notes measure $5\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches and are blue. From the ten-franc there is a big jump to the fifty-franc, which, by the way, is larger than the 100-franc, which measures 7 by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 1000-franc notes are veritable diplomas, measuring 9 by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. As every note is of different size the inconvenience is great. Although the new coins have just been issued, the ten-franc pieces are dated 1930 and the twenty francs are dated 1929. Delay means nothing in Europe.

"A quaint custom in French banking is a law which requires all dates on checks to be written out, viz., "March seventh." If written "March 7th" a tax of four francs must be paid, not by the maker of the check, but by the payee.

"I look forward eagerly each month to my copy of The Numismatist, which is being forwarded regularly. While in London I of course called on Spink & Son and found them to be most cordial and attentive."

Coins of the Tartars and Mongols

By JOHN G. WATSON.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to 26, 1932.)

Before dealing with the coinage of the Tartars and Mongols I should like to say a few words about the Western Hsia dynasty. This is classed generally by numismatists among the Tartar dynasties. Their territory was called the Tangut country and was quite an independent State in the northwest of China. The tribes comprising them were chiefly allied to the Thibetans and were called Tangut by the Mongols.

The State was originally founded in A. D. 1004 and had a long list of emperors—ten, to be exact—and maintained its independence for over 200 years, when it was finally destroyed by Gengis Khan in 1226. The dynasty was called the Hsi Hsia (Western Hsia), and after its conquest by the Mongols was divided into districts collectively called Kansu, a name it retains to this day, and is one of the eighteen States of China proper, while the boundaries are practically the same as the old Tangut territories. They had a language and writing of their own, and in Chinese dictionaries it is called an "unknown language" (Ramsden).

Coins of some of the emperors were in Tangut script, but up to the present very little is known of the language, hence they have not been placed. The coin shown in Fig. 1, of the Emperor Jen Tsung, A. D. 1140-1193, of this dynasty, is in Chinese characters and reads in the old way, top, right, bottom, left, "T'ien Sheng Yuan Pao" (Original Currency of the Heavenly, Flourishing Period). Coinage in brass of this period is scarce, while those of iron are less so.

About the same time the Nu-Chen Tartars were reigning in the northern part of China as the Chin dynasty, (A. D. 1115-1260). From A. D. 1135 they were constantly harassed by the Mongols, who finally subdued them as they had done to the Tanguts.

Coins of the Chin dynasty are rather scarce, as for several years none were issued, use being made of those of the Sung and Liao dynasties. Not only so, but only three of the nine emperors issued coins. The first to cause money to be cast was Wan-Yen Liang, A. D. 1149-61, a specimen of which is illustrated by Fig. 2, and reads, top, right, bottom, left, "Cheng Lung Yuan Pao" (Currency of the Period of Justice and Abundance.) The reverse is plain.

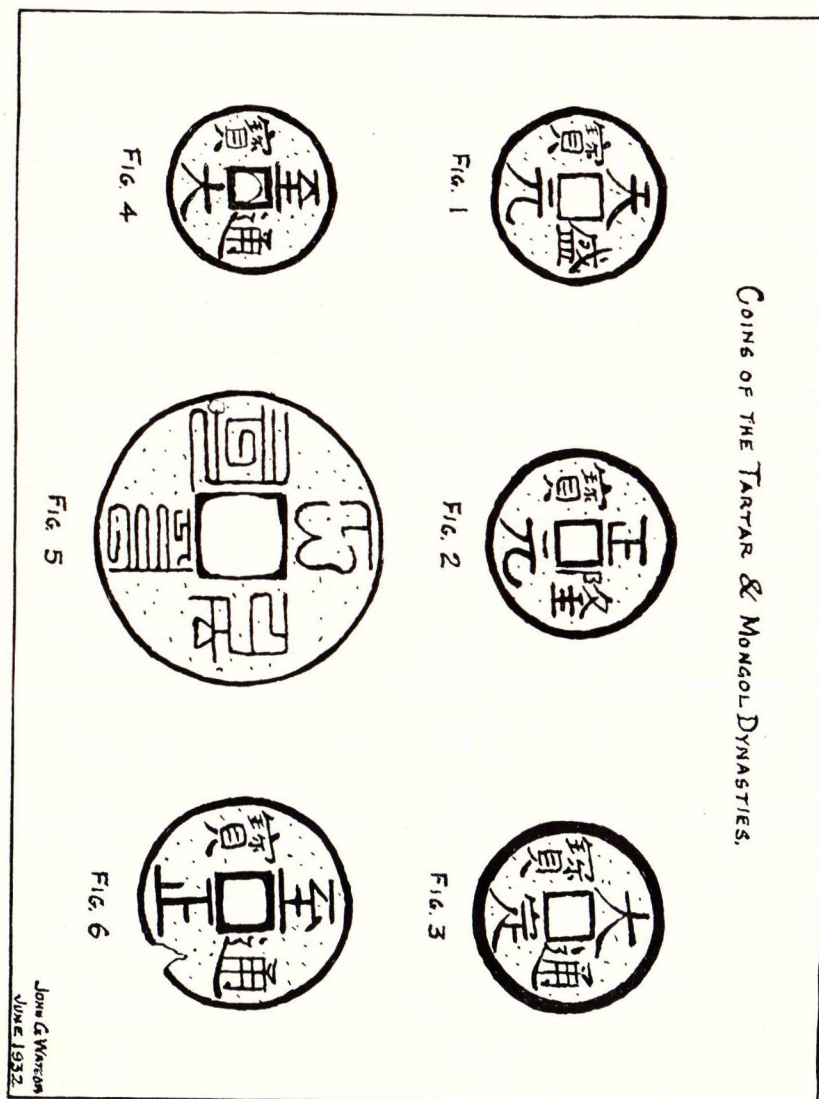
The Emperor Shih Tsung (A. D. 1161-89) followed and issued a larger supply of coins, mints being established in Chihli province and other places. His money is shown by Fig. 3, and the four characters are read, top, bottom, right, left, "Ta Ting T'ung Pao" (Currency of the Period of Great Tranquility.) Reverse, plain.

Chang Tsung (A. D. 1190-1208) was next, and his coins were larger in size than those of the previous reign and written in seal script. They are not illustrated here.

The Mongols (Yuan Dynasty, A. D. 1280-1368) originated in the mountainous regions which are now part of Siberia. Mongol, by the way, means "brave man." Gengis Khan, who it will be remembered, was of that race, took his hordes of fierce riders and swept China; not only so, but they got so far as Asia Minor and later on dealt death and destruction in Russia and Eastern Europe. Gengis Khan was the grandfather of the famous Kublai Khan, the founder of the Yuan Dynasty. History here records a curious custom of the Mongols. It appears that Kublai's brother, Mangu, died in 1259 in Ssu-Ch'uan, and his body was taken to Karakoram, the capital of Mongolia, and, according to Mongol custom, every living being met with on the way was slaughtered!

Kublai Khan, or Shih Tsu, to give him his dynastic title, was now Emperor of all China, but not content with this he brought the Koreans to acknowledge his authority and even sent to Japan demanding her also to submit to him. She refused, and history tells us he sent a fleet of 900 vessels with 250,000 Tartar and 15,000 Corean troops to subdue them, but they were repulsed by the Japanese and nature completed the disaster, as they were all destroyed by a terrible typhoon. He was responsible for the

construction of the Grand Canal, 1,000 miles long, which connects Hang Chow and Tien Tsin. He also planned and built the city of Peking, which became his capital and remained the capital city of China until recent years, with the exception of about 50 years during the sway of the Ming dynasty. It was during his reign that the Polo brothers came from Venice with a young son called Marco and arrived in Peking in 1271. Kublai was so pleased with the boy that he kept him, and he actually resided in China for



17 years, eventually becoming a Chinese mandarin. Later, in 1298, the same Marco was fighting in a Genoese vessel, was captured by the enemy and taken into captivity, and it was while a captive that he composed his famous book, "Marco Polo's Travels," which made known to the world many facts regarding China hitherto unknown. It is also to be noted that during this time (about 1293) the first missionary from the West appeared

at Pekin and was received by the "Emperor of All the Chinas" before he died. He was then 80 years old.

Unfortunately, there is no record of the existence of coins issued by this ruler, but here is an extract from Schjoth's "Currency of the Far East," which explains the scarcity of the metal currency: "To a query by the Emperor Shih Kublai Khan regarding the currency, his trusted counsellor, Liu Ping-Chung, gave the following reply: 'The use of cash is like Yang (the positive principle), and the use of notes is like Yin (the negative principle). The Emperor of China is the abode of the brightness of Yang, the desert of Gobi is the boundary of the darkness of Yin. Now, your Majesty, dragon-like, has risen in the northern desert, and descended as the ruler of China. The paper currency should be used and your descendants will guard it (the empire). Using cash in all within the four seas there will be unrest, and they will eventually have to be withdrawn.' The Emperor Wu Tsung (see Fig. 4) used cash extensively, but eventually they were withdrawn. It is said that Liu was imbued with the ideas of Buddhism and Taoism, so his counsels were not sincere or sound. The above explains the paucity of copper currency during the Mongol dynasty."

The next Emperor Ch'Eng Tsung (1295-1308) was a grandson of Kublai. There is a coin shown in numismatic books of this ruler, but it is somewhat doubtful and is not illustrated here.

Wu Tsung followed (1308-1312) and during his reign mints were established in Shantung and several other provinces in China. A great quantity of coins was cast, one of which is shown by Fig. 4. This is in ordinary Chinese characters and reads top, bottom, right, left, "Chih Ta T'ung Pao (Currency of the Chi Ta (Extremely Great) Period)." Reverse, plain.

Another coin issued by this Emperor, actually in A. D. 1310, is much larger and the inscription is in Mongolian script (see Fig. 5). It is said that a mint was established for the sole purpose of casting this piece, and its value was to be ten of the afore-mentioned coin. The inscription rendered into Chinese would read, top, bottom, right, left: Ta Yuan T'ung Pao (Currency of the Great Yuan (Dynasty)).

The next Emperor, Jen Tsung (1312-1320) started by abolishing the mints his predecessor had founded! Certain coins are attributed to this reign, but there is no official record of any being cast.

Of the rulers following the above, Ying Tsung (1321-24), Tai Ting Ti (1324-29), Ming Tsung (1329-30), Wen Tsung (1330-33), there are no coins mentioned and much use was evidently made of paper money. Undoubtedly the whole system of currency was in a chaotic state while the Mongols dominated. I have read somewhere that it took \$15,000 to buy a cake of rice!

The last Emperor of the dynasty, Shun Ti (1333-1368), apparently made a supreme effort to restore the metal currency, as we find a great issue of new coins. Fig. 6 represents one of his pieces. It is in ordinary Chinese characters and reads, top, bottom, right, left: "Chih Cheng T'ung Pao" (Currency of the Chih Cheng (Extremely Exact) Period.) The reverse has the value 2 (cash), in both Chinese and Mongolian script. Others have the year of issue in Mongolian, while others again have the value of 3 (cash) and 10 (cash) in Chinese and Mongolian and are correspondingly larger.

I will conclude with a few notes from Mr. Soothill's "History of China": "The Mongol conquest, so far as China is concerned, is notable for its difficult and prolonged character. Both Chinese armies and Chins offered a brave resistance to the mighty foe. . . . During this period traders or missionaries found their way to China. . . . John of Monte Corvino became the Apostle to the Mongols, arriving in Pekin in 1292 or 1293. . . . The chief effect of the Mongol conquest in China was the reunification of the empire, the order it produced, the reasonably good government that for a time it gave, the extension of its territory and, indeed, the practical creation of China of the past 650 years. The demands of the Tartars for entertainment in lieu of fighting led to the development of the drama and fiction. China's greatest historical romance was written during this period. Music also underwent considerable change, and generally the stimulus of other forms of civilization was felt, though it is uncertain to what extent they influenced the people. So far as the West is concerned, the matter of greatest moment was the knowledge of China, which was conveyed to Europe, a knowledge which stimulated Columbus and other discoverers to seek a way to the East."

Ovingham-on-Tyne, England, July 20th, 1932.

Pattern Coins With Bust of Washington

By EDGAR H. ADAMS, Bayville, N. Y.

The Washington commemorative quarter dollar is the first official coin to bear the bust of Washington, although there have been unofficial pieces issued at the mint and outside the mint since 1783, as pattern pieces, of the denominations of half dollar, five cents and cent. A coinage bill was presented to the Senate at the opening of the regular mint in 1792 which provided that "upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an impression or representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being, with the inscription which shall express the initial or first letter of the Christian or first name, and his surname at length, the succession of the



The First Half Dollar.

Presidency numerically and the year of the coinage; the reverse of the gold and silver coins to bear the figure or representation of an eagle with the inscription "United States of America," and the reverse of the copper coins, an inscription expressing the denomination." The House of Representatives struck out the words referring to the head of the President and declared that "upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty." This amended bill became a law on April 2, 1792.

Notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to authorize the issue of a coin bearing Washington's bust, there are quite a number of specimens in existence, in silver and copper, known to coin collectors as "Washington half



The First Getz Half Dollar.

dollars," of designs in general conforming to this first bill, one of which is described by W. S. Baker in his authoritative work, "Medallic Portraits of Washington." This piece shows Washington's bust in uniform on the obverse, facing to the left, the inscription around the border, "Washington, President 1792." The reverse shows an eagle, on his breast a shield, holding an olive branch in his right talon and a bundle of thirteen arrows in his left. In the beak is a ribbon, inscribed "E Pluribus Unum," and above the head thirteen six-pointed stars. In the edge are the letters "United States of America." The diameter of this piece is about the same as the present half dollar. It is of the highest rarity, especially one piece which was struck in gold, while there are only four specimens struck in silver.

Another specimen of this "half dollar," the dies of which were cut by a

well-known engraver of Lancaster, Pa., by the name of Peter Getz, shows the bust of Washington facing left, in uniform, around the border being inscribed "G. Washington, President I. 1792." The reverse of this piece is of entirely different design from the first-mentioned half dollar, showing a different form of eagle and shield, with "United States of America" around the border. Across the reverse of this piece is a chisel mark, showing disapproval by the mint authorities, and only one specimen is known of this variety, which was struck in silver, and was disposed of at an auction in New York a good many years ago at the dispersal of a well-known collection. It was rated as unique by Baker, and, so far as known, an additional specimen has never been found. It brought \$175 at the sale.

A third specimen of the half dollar, also engraved by Peter Getz, bore the same obverse as the first mentioned of these pieces, but the reverse was entirely different in design from either of the foregoing. It showed a large eagle with upraised wings, holding a large olive branch in the right talon and a bundle of six arrows in the left. Above the head of the eagle were fifteen large stars, and around the border "United States of America." This piece was struck in silver only, so far as the records show, and is of great rarity, not more than five specimens having been located. A specimen brought \$105 at a sale in New York City some years ago. Both of the Getz pieces are slightly larger in diameter than the one struck in gold.

In 1863, when the first two-cent piece was authorized, there were two two-cent pattern coins struck at the mint, both bearing the bust of Washington. The first of these showed an undraped bust facing to the right, a star on each side, below the date, "1863," while around the border was inscribed "God and Our Country." The reverse showed the denomination of



The Second Getz Half Dollar.

"2 CENTS" in the center of the field, surrounded by a wreath of wheat, tied by a band, and around the border "United States of America." This piece was struck in nickel, copper, and aluminum, the latter metal just coming to the attention of the mint authorities about that period. The second specimen of two-cent piece was of nearly the same design as the first, with trifling differences, and was struck only in copper and aluminum.

Of the pattern five-cent nickel pieces bearing Washington's portrait there were at least eight different designs. The two-cent piece did not regularly appear until 1864, and many pattern designs were produced at the mint which to-day are much prized by collectors. The first of the five-cent pattern pieces to bear the bust of Washington appeared in 1866, showing an undraped bust facing the right, with the date, 1866, below. Around the border was the motto "In God We Trust." The reverse of this piece was the same as the first five-cent nickel issued, showing an Arabic figure "5" surrounded by thirteen stars, this design being used on the first five-cent piece of 1865 that was regularly issued. The second Washington five-cent piece has the same obverse as the foregoing, but the reverse has the same design as adopted in 1866, showing rays between the stars that surround the central figure. This piece and the first-mentioned were struck in "nickel," which actually was a composition of copper and nickel, and not pure nickel.

Still a third variety of the Washington five-cent piece bore the same obverse as the two pieces just described, but the reverse showed an original design of a large Arabic "5" inclosed in a wreath, with "United States of America" around the border.

A fourth variety of the same series showed Washington's head to the

right, and around the border "United States of America, 1866." The reverse showed "5 CENTS" in two lines inclosed by a wreath, with the motto "In God We Trust" above. This piece was struck in nickel and copper. Still another variety showed the bust to the right, with the motto "God and Our Country" around the border, and the date, "1866," below. This variety was struck in nickel, copper, and bronze.

Another attempt to provide regular coins with the bust of Washington was in 1909, when seven different designs were engraved at the mint. The first of these showed Washington facing to the right, above the word "LIBERTY," while in front and back of the bust were thirteen stars. Below was the date, "1909." The reverse showed a large figure "5" with "Cents" below, inclosed by a wreath, and around the border, at the top, "United States of America," below being the motto, "In God We Trust" in very small letters.

In 1910 once more the mint engravers turned out a pattern for a Washington five-cent piece, which bore the bust of Washington facing to the left, with the word "Liberty" to the left of the border and date, "1910" back of the head. The reverse showed a large double-lined figure "5," with the word "Cents" across, enclosed partly by a wreath. Around the border at the top was "United States of America," and directly below "E Pluribus Unum," while around the border at the bottom was the motto "In God We Trust." This piece was struck in nickel.

Papal Coins

By JAMES KORB.

(Read at a meeting of the Syracuse Numismatic Association, March 14, 1933.)

Twelve centuries have passed since the first Papal coin was minted, and I am happy to say they are still being minted, due to the Lateran Treaty of 1929. This extensive series is popular with many collectors and most important collections contain at least a few pieces.

Adrian I issued the first authorized coins, for he was granted that power by Charlemagne, but two other popes, Gregory III and St. Zachary, had minted coins before that because of the shortage of money in the vicinity of Rome. For the first two hundred years coins bore the effigy of the Pope and Holy Roman Emperor. For about two hundred years more they were coined in the name of the Pope and Roman Senate. When a line of French Popes came into power and removed the Holy See to Avignon, for seventy years there were issues of coins for both places. During the Great Schism both Pope and Anti-Pope issued coins.

It took the Council of Constance two and a half years to decide upon a suitable Pontiff, so then were struck the first issue of *Sede Vacante* coins.

Four revolutions cut into the issuance of Papal coins. First, in 1540, during the Sack of Rome by the troops of Charles V; coins of necessity were struck in the Castle of St. Angelo. In 1798 to 1799 a Roman Republic was in operation in the Papal States and it issued its own money. The revolution had been caused by existing conditions, including the issuance of paper money because of the scarcity of gold and silver. Late in the year 1799 the Papal rule was reestablished by Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. Only one denomination of coins, the *madonnina* of 1799, appeared when the Pope died. The *Sede Vacante* coins were issued by Ferdinand along with several pieces commemorating the burning of Ronciglione. Another revolution broke out in 1848, driving Pius IX to Gaeta, where he issued necessity pieces. The Roman Republic of 1849 issued its pieces, but was short lived, due to French intervention. One of the causes of the revolution was the shortage of money, resulting in the issuance of paper currency. French troops remained in Rome until the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 called them home. Then the Italians took possession after breaching the *Porta Pia*. The Popes were voluntary prisoners in the Vatican until 1929. Leo XIII and Pius X, at least, issued pattern pieces. The present Pontiff has put out a very attractive set of coins which rival the finest pieces of the Renaissance period.

The Silver Star Decoration

Another new United States War Department decoration has come into being, to be awarded to those persons now authorized to wear citation stars. This decoration was mentioned by me on pages 18 and 19 of the January, 1933, issue of *The Numismatist*.

Citation stars were authorized to be worn by those officers and enlisted men who were cited for gallantry in action and whose citation was published in orders issued from the headquarters of a United States force commanded by, or which was the appropriate command of, a general officer, or issued by the War Department. Citation Stars in the past, therefore, have been worn on the World War Service Medal or Victory Medal.



The new decoration shows a silver star surrounded by a wreath superimposed on a larger star and suspended by a ribbon white in background with a central red stripe, two blue stripes and blue edges. In case an individual was cited for more than one act of gallantry, an oak leaf cluster will be provided for the ribbon. An individual who was cited in more than one order for the same act of gallantry receives only one Silver Star, and the decoration is not awarded for regimental citations, meritorious services or conduct not performed in action against an enemy. It is not awarded posthumously, nor is it awarded for citations accompanying other decorations, as, for example, the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. The citation of a military unit does not entitle the individual members of the unit to a Silver Star Decoration.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

We sometimes suspect that the great common people worry less about stable money than about filling-station money.—*Boston Herald*.

California Gold Quarters, Halves and Dollars

GENUINE VS. NON-GENUINE.

By KENNETH W. LEE, Glendale, Cal.

In order that you may understand why the small issues of privately minted gold coins contained a pure quality of gold and fairly good weight, let me remind you that up to the time of Marshall's discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 it is estimated that there had been produced less than \$12,000,000 in gold in the United States during its history. In the five years following Marshall's discovery it is estimated that there was mined in California alone about \$258,000,000. The peak of the production of gold during this period was reached in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. It was also during this period that the issuing of the smaller pieces began. The production of gold during those three years alone was approximately \$200,000,000. Consequently, there was a large amount on hand which was being shipped out with more or less difficulty.

The issuing of the larger denominations had begun in 1849. This without the consent of the Government, but permitted to continue (part of the time under the supervision of a Government assayer) because of the vital need of the medium of exchange and also because the makers were using an almost pure quality of gold and putting in practically full value in each coin.

So it is easy to understand that when the idea was conceived to issue coins of smaller denominations (and the production of gold being so great) the logical thing was to follow in a reasonable way the practice used in issuing the larger denominations and to pattern them as near as possible in good quality and fair weight. This practice, once established, was generally followed throughout the years of issue and very little attempt seems to have been made to change the quality and style, but there was naturally some variations in weight, as different parties were making them.

However, after the Government had put a stop to the issuing of coins by private parties, it would appear that some pieces were minted and dated back prior to the Government restriction. These were generally of good gold, but, from the color of the metal and the general style of engraving, are fairly easy to detect if placed beside a number of the regular pieces.

In April, 1924, Henry Chapman sold the Nygren collection, which contained a quantity of pieces evidently of this class, which were referred to as the "Kroll hoard." Commenting on these pieces in his catalog, Mr. Chapman said that Mr. Nygren had left no record of where he had procured them, and they appeared to be from dies hitherto unknown. Mr. Chapman believed them to have been issued subsequent to the years dated. There were about a thousand pieces, which were dated 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1863. They were all sold "as they were," which would mean that they were not guaranteed to have been issued on the dates named. The color of the gold and general style of engraving on all I have seen of these Kroll hoard pieces differs from any of the regular issues.

Finally, on practically all of the genuine pieces there is the word DOLLAR, or an abbreviation, such as DOL, HALF D, HALF DOL, etc.

I have a number of the doubtful and souvenir specimens listed in the appendix of my book, some of which you will find on exhibit tonight, along with various pieces of the genuine and regular issues. I think that if you will look closely you can see that in comparing the quality, color and workmanship of the genuine and doubtful pieces the differences will be easily detected and the genuine pieces can be picked out without much difficulty.

The ordinary souvenir pieces are, of course, much easier to detect than are those of good gold and workmanship.

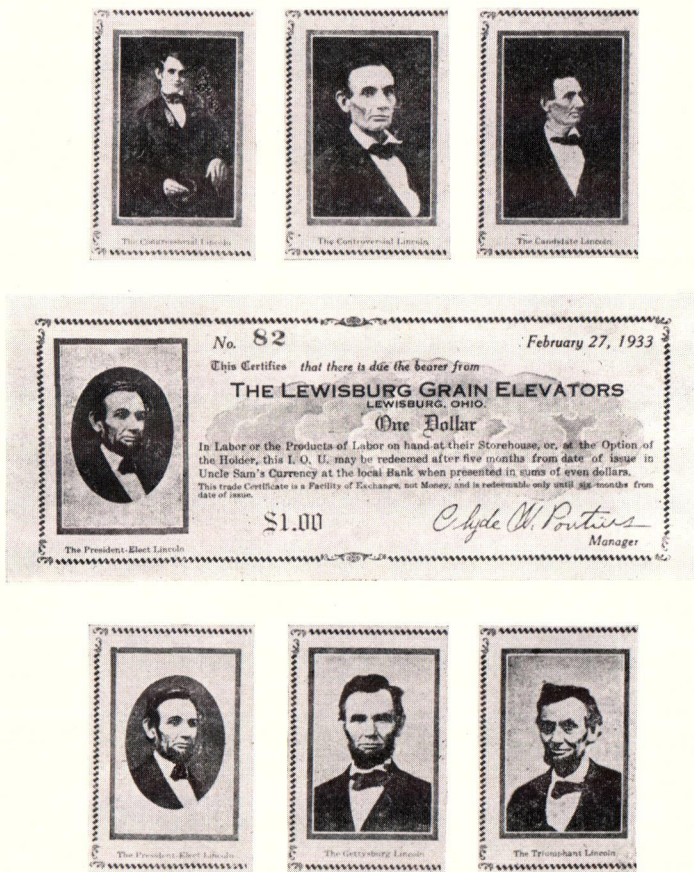
IT USUALLY WORKS THIS WAY.

From Texas: "I received my sample copy of The Numismatist and am exceedingly well pleased with this publication. Please accept enclosed money order as balance due for my subscription for one year."

The Lewisburg Grain Elevators Scrip

By WALDO C. MOORE.

During the current depression there has been considerable genuine bartering. Many communities have sought to encourage the practice by the establishment of local barter exchanges. It is quite evident that exchanges of goods or labor cannot be effected immediately and there must be some means of carrying over the credit between sale and purchase. Hence arises the issue of exchange credit or barter certificates, scrip, or the same thing under other names.



Specimen of the \$1 note, with the six different portraits of Lincoln appearing on the various denominations.

A note of optimism mingled with a sense of duty to provide a purchasing power for employees marked the reaction to the bank holiday throughout the whole country among businesses and industries. Where cash for payrolls was lacking, a private issue of scrip—a sort of "I O U"—has been resorted to in an effort to tide the workers over the emergency.

Undoubtedly the various trade certificate and scrip money schemes have developed a certain amount of business of the communities by enabling citizens to make purchases which otherwise would have been most difficult, if not impossible. However, viewed as money, the strange scrip now being

used as substitute or make-believe money, as a means to barter, in many communities is a magnificent testimonial to the courage, imagination and resourcefulness of the American people.

The Lewisburg (Ohio) Grain Elevators have essayed to do their bit toward stimulating local business by supplying scrip. The issue comes in a unique bronze, in denominations of 25, 50 and 75 cents, also \$1, \$2.50 and \$5, each portraying a different Lincoln and dated February 27, 1933. The issue is limited and no other issues are contemplated, so states the manager. Upon redemption mutilation is ordered.

The body of the certificate, aside from the denomination, reads as follows:

"This certifies that there is due the bearer from The Lewisburg Grain Elevators, Lewisburg, Ohio, (here the denomination) in labor or the products of labor on hand at their storehouse, or, at the option of the holder, this I. O. U. may be redeemed after five months from date of issue in Uncle Sam's currency at the local bank when presented in sums of even dollars.

"This trade certificate is a facility of exchange, not money, and is redeemable only until six months from date of issue."

The 25-cent note presents "The Congressional Lincoln." From a daguerrotype by N. H. Shephard. Taken at Springfield, Ill., in 1846.

The 50-cent note presents "The Controversial Lincoln." From a photograph made by S. M. Fassett. Taken at Chicago, Ill., in 1858.

The 75-cent note presents "The Candidate Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander Hesler. Taken at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1861.

The \$1 note presents "The President-Elect Lincoln." From a photograph made by C. S. Germon. Taken at Springfield, Ill., not later than January 26, 1861.

The \$2 50 note presents "The Gettysburg Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander and James Gardner. Taken at Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

The \$5 note presents "The Triumphant Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander Gardner. Taken at Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1865.

Two Useful Tools for the Die Specialist

By CHARLES W. FOSTER.

To the numismatist studying die varieties, a good source of light is an asset that he cannot afford to be without. The problem of securing light to properly shows a coin under the magnifying glass has always been a nuisance and an irritation to the examiner, though it is one of those little problems that is seldom considered except when he wants to look at a coin, particularly at night, when most studying is done. There is either not enough light or it is too bright; the light does not strike the coin at the right angle or your head is in the way, and many more little difficulties.

To remedy these difficulties and make it possible to look at coins longer with less strain on the eyes the writer secured from a shop an old radio cabinet or box, one of those cases that housed the early one and two tube radios on the market about eight or nine years ago. Into one end of the cabinet a porcelain stand-up socket was mounted and a hole drilled for the wire to pass through, and another hole for a small snap switch like that used on modern electric radios. A piece of opaque photographer's glass was fitted in place of the old panel or front of the radio. A 50 or 60 watt bulb is used in the socket. To the socket was attached an ordinary fixture wire with a plug on one end and the switch was connected in the wiring so that the lamp might be turned on or off without removing the plug from the baseboard connection.

This provided a small portable light that could be set anywhere handy on the desk or table near the favorite arm chair. The opaque glass provides an even light, which is strong enough to properly illuminate the coins and yet not bright enough to cause them to reflect the light in the observer's eyes. The arrangement is compact and handy, and many uses will be found for it around the collector's den, where good light is necessary. It is inexpensive, too, and anyone handy with a few tools can get what he needs to make it for a few cents. The glass is obtained in a hardware store; frosted glass is cheaper than that used here and it may serve the purpose just as well.

The second tool is simpler and just as useful. For years collectors have used the edge of a piece of paper for a straight edge to determine the position of a berry over a letter, or the point of the curl over the date, etc. The main disadvantage here is that part of the coin must be covered up and a complete picture is impossible.

A simple, inexpensive straight edge is made by stretching a piece of fine copper wire (about No. 30) in place of the saw blade on one of those small hand scroll saws that may be bought in any hardware store for a dime or a quarter. Care should be used with the fine wire as it breaks easily.

This provides a small straight line under a magnifying glass that may be moved at will without changing your position or the position of the glass. It has another feature, inasmuch as the shadow of the wire may be used as the line and widened a little if necessary by varying the wire's distance from the light.

Anyone taking the time and trouble to assemble these two tools will certainly find them worth while after he has used them for a short time.

Inscribed Soap Money of Mexico

By H. D. GIBBS.

The March issue of *The Numismatist* contained a very interesting article concerning soap money of Mexico, and in a footnote by Mr. Zerbe a question is raised as to whether inscribed soap money exists, and it may interest collectors to see a picture of such.

This piece of soap money came from one of our veteran Pittsburgh collectors, Mr. Shinkle, who will be remembered for his list of coin values and his wonderful collection of United States pattern cents. I can remember visiting Mr. Shinkle's stationery store when I was about ten years old and seeing many of his gems, but one day he brought out two pieces of soap, about three inches long and one and one-half inches wide, and told me, as I recall it, that they had been brought from Mexico by his grandfather and that they were used for money.



Mr. Gibbs' Specimen of Mexican Soap Money.

After seeing this soap money I never missed an opportunity to call at his store and make some excuse to see him personally, and he, in turn, was not very long in discovering that my interest was not in his pattern cents but in his soap money, and finally one day he was kind enough to give me one of his specimens.

This piece of soap was of a greenish color when I got it, but in the twenty-five years that have elapsed it has changed or bleached to almost yellow, and some time ago it became apparent that it was drying out to such an extent that it would eventually crack and crumble to pieces, so that I was obliged to give it a coat of shellac to preserve it.

The inscription on this piece, as near as I can make it out, is "RAFAEL DE VEGA'D" around the outer edge, and in the center, in a circle, " $\frac{1}{8}$." This agrees very closely with the information contained in Mr. Zerbe's article in that he states that if cake or soap was worth about one and one-half

cents apiece, eight of the pieces would be twelve and one-half cents, sixteen a quarter of a dollar, making sixty-four for a dollar; then one-eighth real would be exactly one-sixty-fourth of a Mexican dollar.

1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

You know, when you come right down to brass tacks (and I presume they will soon be used as money), our daily language in many ways has taken on color from numismatics.

Now, for instance, we speak of "a word gaining currency," "coining knowledge," "by the same token," and so forth.

Lots of sayings, too, have come from our association with money, such as "a penny a day keeps the wolf away," "a bad penny always turns up."

We emphasize with "You bet your bottom dollar," and we deprecate with, "It isn't worth a continental," "All is not gold that glitters," and "It isn't worth a picayune." In the days of '49 in California and in Alaska gold days we used to say, "It ain't worth a pinch."

Up to last year's issue of Tenino wood money we said: "Don't take any wooden money."

We even describe our health by saying: "Last night at 12 I felt immense; today I feel like 30 cents."

We describe things as being "Bright as a dollar" or "Round as a dollar," and perhaps more frequently we say, "It rolls like a dollar." We speak, too, of "The dazzling lustre of a freshly minted coin." Then we talk about a man saying, "He was a true twopenny," and then again we urge people to "see both sides of the medal." Further, think of words, such as mazuma, jitney, jack, bucks, iron man, smacker, simoleon, pieces-of-eight, two bits and so on.

Altogether, I think Mr. Webster owes numismatics something for the way in which it has helped to build up the dictionary.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

FRANCE TO NET PROFIT FROM NEW NICKEL COIN ISSUE.

A press dispatch from Paris says that the French Parliament has authorized striking of 200,000 five franc pieces made of pure nickel instead of silver and thereby nets a neat profit of 900,000,000 francs for the Government by an interesting bit of financial jugglery.

When Poincare saved and stabilized the franc in 1926 it was arranged that two-thirds of the profits from the minting of coins should go to the Sinking Office established to retire as much as possible of the enormous public debt left since the war. But the 1926 agreement referred only to the profit from the minting of silver coins; nickel and other coins were not mentioned. By issuing nickel instead of silver coinage the Government gets the whole profit instead of only one-third; the Sinking Fund gets nothing.

It is computed that the issue will require 2,400 metric tons of metal. The business will probably go wholly to French interests, in particular to the Caledo-Nickel Company, with refineries at the Havre and in Belgium. At present rates, the value of nickel required for the new French coinage is \$2,000,000, and it will take the French mint two years to complete the issue.

JAPAN PLANS NICKEL COINS.

A press dispatch from Tokyo on March 27 says that at the request of the War Office, the Japanese Parliament soon will pass a bill changing the content of the empire's small coinage from 20% nickel and 80% copper to approximately 100% nickel. The change is designed to build up reserves of nickel which would be valuable for casings of rifle and machine gun bullets in war.

The present small coinage will be withdrawn and melted down for bullet casings for the armies of Manchukuo.

The Fractional Currency of the United States

By BENJ. G. LOWENSTAM, Roxbury, Mass.

Every collector of Fractional Currency must have wondered, occasionally, at the apparent inexhaustible supply of these interesting little notes and tried to estimate the amount still outstanding. In this article I have attempted to supply this information.

Up to the time of the Columbian Exposition, forty years ago, the Treasury Department kept a record of each denomination and of each issue of these notes as it would come into the Treasury for redemption. Since then this practice has been done away with, and this record is kept only by denominations. Still, the amount of these notes has changed comparatively little since that time, for the Treasury reports show that the total amount redeemed in these forty years is slightly more than \$69,160 worth.

In order to get at the amount outstanding of each individual denomination and issue, as shown in these tables, we have used the last detailed report of the Treasury Department, corrected it up to date, and obtained our results in the following manner:

The total issue of these notes amounted to \$368,724,000.

Amount of unredeemed notes, at this time, is over \$15,239,000

Amount destroyed, as estimated by the Treasury, is \$13,250,000. This leaves more than \$1,989,000 worth still outstanding.

Assuming that all notes have suffered proportional losses, we have first reduced all unredeemed notes to the same proportional fraction, then, based on the ages of the various issues and relative scarcity of these notes, have proportioned the outstanding figure among the various denominations accordingly.

One interesting fact is brought out through this table, and that is, that the Sherman-Grant notes are not essays, but are a short-lived regular issue, for they are included in the Treasury's record of notes issued and outstanding, which would not be the case with essays and specimens.

To those interested in forming an idea just how large a quantity of 1,819,000,000 notes would be, I will say that the original issue would have covered about three square miles, while the present quantity of 14,400,000 notes would cover about three average city blocks.

While there are plenty of these notes still outstanding, there are no large stocks held by any of the dealers of these pieces, and the number of collectors of these notes is also not very great, which leads us to the belief that the Treasury's estimate is several times greater than it should be.

The tables follow:

Estimated Amounts Outstanding in 1933.

FIRST ISSUE.

DENOM.	Original Issues.		Present Estimate.			
	PIECES.	VALUE.	PIECES.	VALUE.	%	LEFT
5 Cents	44,857,780	\$ 2,242,889.00	1,800,000	\$ 90,000.00	4.00%	
10 Cents	41,153,780	4,115,378.00	1,200,000	120,000.00	2.92%	
25 Cents	20,902,784	5,225,696.00	400,000	100,000.00	1.91%	
50 Cents	17,263,344	8,631,672.00	180,000	90,000.00	1.04%	
Total	124,177,688	\$ 20,215,635.00	3,580,000	\$ 400,000.00	2.88%	

SECOND ISSUE.

5 Cents	55,896,522	\$ 2,794,826.10	1,500,000	\$ 75,000.00	2.68%	
10 Cents	61,760,843	6,176,084.30	1,000,000	100,000.00	1.62%	
25 Cents	30,593,365	7,648,341.25	320,000	80,000.00	1.05%	
50 Cents	13,090,464	6,545,232.00	170,000	85,000.00	1.30%	
Total	161,341,194	\$ 23,164,483.65	2,990,000	\$ 340,000.00	1.85%	

THIRD ISSUE.

3 Cents	20,064,130	\$ 601,923.90	400,000	\$ 12,000.00	2.00%	
5 Cents	13,140,055	657,002.75	300,000	15,000.00	2.28%	
10 Cents	169,761,345	16,976,134.50	1,330,000	133,000.00	0.78%	
*15 Cents	9,016	1,352.40	2,000	300.00	21.00%	
25 Cents	124,572,755	31,143,188.75	480,000	120,000.00	0.38%	
50 Cents	73,470,853	36,735,426.50	210,000	105,000.00	0.28%	
Total	401,018,154	\$ 86,115,028.80	2,722,000	\$ 385,300.00	0.68%	

FOURTH ISSUE.

10 Cents	349,409,600	\$ 34,940,960.00	1,800,000	\$ 180,000.00	0.51%
15 Cents	35,361,440	5,304,216.00	200,000	30,000.00	0.57%
25 Cents	235,689,024	58,922,256.00	520,000	130,000.00	0.22%
50 Cents	154,799,200	77,399,600.00	188,000	94,000.00	0.12%
Total	775,259,264	\$176,567,032.00	2,708,000	\$ 434,000.00	0.35%

FIFTH ISSUE.

10 Cents	199,899,000	\$ 19,989,900.00	1,500,000	\$ 150,000.00	0.75%
25 Cents	144,368,000	36,092,000.00	680,000	170,000.00	0.47%
50 Cents	13,169,000	6,580,000.00	220,000	110,000.00	1.67%
Total	357,427,000	\$ 62,661,900.00	2,400,000	430,000.00	0.67%
Total	1,819,223,300	\$368,724,079.45	14,400,000	\$1,989,300.00	0.85%

*Sherman-Grant notes.

SUMMARY BY DENOMINATIONS.

3 Cents	20,064,130	\$ 601,923.90	400,000	\$ 12,000.00	2.00%
5 Cents	113,894,357	5,694,717.85	3,600,000	180,000.00	3.16%
10 Cents	821,984,568	82,198,456.80	6,830,000	683,000.00	0.83%
15 Cents	35,370,456	5,305,568.40	202,000	30,300.00	0.57%
25 Cents	556,125,928	139,031,482.00	2,400,000	600,000.00	0.43%
50 Cents	271,783,861	135,891,930.50	968,000	484,000.00	0.36%
Totals	1,819,223,300	\$368,724,079.45	14,400,000	\$1,989,300.00	0.85%

FIRST ISSUE.

Perforated Edges, A. B. N. Co. on Back.

1-a	5 Cents, Copy of 5c. Stamp of 1861, Yellow Paper, Brown Ink	Pieces. 300,000
2-a	10 Cents, Copy of 10c. Stamp of 1861, White Paper, Green Ink	165,000
3-a	25 Cents, Five 5c. Stamps, Yellow Paper, Brown Ink	65,000
4-a	50 Cents, Five 10c. Stamps, White Paper, Green Ink	35,000

Plain Edges, A. B. N. Co. on Back.

1-b	5 Cents, Like 1-a	950,000
2-b	10 Cents, Like 2-a	670,000
3-b	25 Cents, Like 3-a	210,000
4-b	50 Cents, Like 4-a	75,000

Perforated Edges (No A. B. N. Co. on Back).

1-c	5 Cents, Like 1-a	300,000
2-c	10 Cents, Like 2-a	165,000
3-c	25 Cents, Like 3-a	65,000
4-c	50 Cents, Like 4-a	40,000

Plain Edges (No A. B. N. Co. on Back).

1-d	5 Cents, Like 1-a	250,000
2-d	10 Cents, Like 2-a	200,000
3-d	25 Cents, Like 3-a	60,000
4-d	50 Cents, Like 4-a	30,000

SECOND ISSUE.

Obverse, Portrait of Washington in Bronze Oval Surcharge. Reverse, Surcharged with Large Bronze Numerals of Value.

5-a	5 Cents, Brown Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	730,000
6-a	10 Cents, Green Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	460,000
7-a	25 Cents, Purple Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	125,000
8-a	50 Cents, Carmine Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back.. Very Rare	
5-b	5 Cents, Like 5-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	700,000
6-b	10 Cents, Like 6-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	460,000
7-b	25 Cents, Like 7-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	150,000
8-b	50 Cents, Like 8-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	130,000
5-c	5 Cents, Like 5-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	70,000
6-c	10 Cents, Like 6-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	80,000
7-c	25 Cents, Like 7-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	45,000
8-c	50 Cents, Like 8-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	40,000

THIRD ISSUE.

Green Backs.

9-a	3 Cents, Washington, Dark Curtain	150,000
9-b	3 Cents, Washington, Light Curtain	250,000
10-a	5 Cents, Clark	220,000

11-a	10 Cents, Washington	1,000,000
12-a	25 Cents, Fessenden, Plain Paper, 25 in Open Bronze Shield	360,000
12-b	25 Cents, Fessenden, Fibre Paper, 25 in Open Bronze Shield	50,000
13-a	25 Cents, Fessenden, Fibre Paper, 25 in Solid Bronze Shield	Rare
14-a	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper	10,000
14-b	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	20,000
14-c	50 Cents, Justice, Fibre Paper	12,000
15-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Back Similar, Plain Paper	35,000
15-b	50 Cents, Spinner, Back Similar, Small Bronze Letters on Back	20,000
16-a	50 Cents, Spinner, New Back—50 in Center	35,000
	15 Cents, Sherman-Grant (All Kinds)	2,000

THIRD ISSUE.**Red Backs, Engraved Signatures.**

17-a	5 Cents, Clark	80,000
18-a	10 Cents, Washington	180,000
19-a	25 Cents, Fessenden	70,000
20-a	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper	12,000
20-b	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	15,000
20-c	50 Cents, Justice, Fibre Paper	Rare
21-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	15,000

Red Backs, Autograph Signatures.

22-a	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner	100,000
22-b	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Jeffries and Spinner	50,000
22-c	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Rosecrans and Spinner	Very Rare
22-d	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Tillman and Morgan	Very Rare
23-a	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Plain Paper	12,000
23-b	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Bronze Letters	10,000
23-c	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Fibre Paper	Rare
23-d	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Rosecrans and Spinner	Very Rare
24-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Bronze Letters	14,000
24-b	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Allison and Spinner	Rare
24-c	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Allison and New	Very Rare

FOURTH ISSUE.**Plain Watermarked Paper.**

25-a	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	530,000
26-a	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	80,000
27-a	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	150,000
28-a	50 Cents, Lincoln, Large Treasury Seal	48,000

Pink Silk Fibres in Paper.

25-b	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	530,000
26-b	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	40,000
27-b	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	100,000
28-b	50 Cents, Lincoln, Large Treasury Seal	40,000

Blue Ends, Violet Fibres in Paper.

25-c	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	340,000
26-c	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	45,000
27-c	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	90,000

Blue Ends, Violet Fibres in Paper.

25-d	10 Cents, Liberty, Smaller Treasury Seal	400,000
26-d	15 Cents, Columbia, Smaller Treasury Seal	35,000
27-d	25 Cents, Washington, Smaller Treasury Seal	180,000
29-a	50 Cents, Stanton, Very Small Treasury Seal	100,000

FIFTH ISSUE.

30-a	10 Cents, Meredith, Green Treasury Seal	300,000
31-a	50 Cents, Dexter, Green Treasury Seal	70,000
32-a	10 Cents, Meredith, Red Treasury Seal with Long Key	600,000
33-a	25 Cents, Walker, Red Treasury Seal with Long Key	240,000
32-b	10 Cents, Meredith, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	600,000
33-b	25 Cents, Walker, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	440,000
34-a	50 Cents, Crawford, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	150,000

THE KIND OF LETTERS WE LIKE TO GET.

From one of our advertisers: "I take great pleasure in telling you the ad. I have in The Numismatist this month (February) has already done its part. Since the issue came out I received from five to fifteen letters per day, most of them orders, some of them wanting to make exchanges, etc. I think The Numismatist is the finest magazine in the country."

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

TYRONE.

Lloyd, Caldwell and Company.

Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company.

UNIONTOWN.

Bank of Fayette County.

(Chartered 1858. Changed to National Bank of Fayette County in 1864.)

- 1389. \$1. C., cattle passing through gateway, woman, child, etc. R. and L., 1.
- 1390. \$2. C., TWO and 2 on die, ducks at right, poultry at left. R. and L., TWO DOLLARS and 2 on die, 2 and TWO on die above.
- 1391. \$5. C., woman seated, feeding calf, train and canal boat in distance. R., portrait of William Penn, 5 above. L., portrait of Clay, V above.
- 1392. \$10. C., drove of cattle, etc. R., portrait of Lady, X above. L., portrait of Jackson, 10 above.
- 1393. \$20. C., farm scene, city in distance. R., portrait of Lafayette, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above.

Fayette County Railroad Company.

Union Bank of Pennsylvania.

- 1394. \$1. Have no description.
- 1395. \$3. Have no description.
- 1396. \$3. C., title of bank, 3 on die each side above. R., THREE DOLLARS across. L., THREE across. Nov. 3, 1812.
- 1397. \$5. C., blacksmith beside forge, 5 on die each side. R., FIVE across. L., FIVE DOLLARS across. No. 35. October 5, 1812.

WARREN.

Lumbermens Bank at Warren.

(First Bank in Warren. Chartered 1834. Failed 1838. Robert Falconer, president; F. Shepard, cashier.)

- 1398. \$1. C., spread eagle, oval containing ONE DOLLAR, 1 each side. R., canal scene. L., phoenix.
- 1399. \$5. C., view of sawmill along river, men at work, boats and mountains in distance, medallion head of Franklin each side. R. and L., Indian, denomination above and below. Jan. 20, 1836.
- 1400. \$10. C., river view, logs floating down river, boats, etc., medallion head each side. R. and L., similar to No. 1399. Mar. 8, 1855. (Underwood, Bald & Spencer, engravers.)

1401. \$50. C., "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." R. and L., double medallion head, 50 above and below.
 1402. \$100. C., two allegorical figures. R. and L., 100 on medallion head.



No. 1400.

North Western Bank.

(Formerly Warren County Bank. Opened in 1859. Closed in May, 1862.)

1403. \$1. C., train crossing bridge, farmer on horseback and boy driving cattle into stream below. R., basket of corn, 1 above. L., girl's portrait, 1 below. Aug. 1, 1861.
 1404. \$2. C., head of deer beside stream in forest. R., girl's portrait, 2 above. L., beehives in garden, 2 above. Aug. 1, 1861. (National Bank Note Company.)
 1405. \$5. C., ornamental figure 5, Ceres on right, Liberty on left. R., 5 above, FIVE below. L., 5 above, V below. FIVE FIVE in red. July 25, 1859. (Danforth, Wright & Co., N. Y. & Phila.)
 1406. \$5. Similar to No. 1405, excepting FIVE FIVE in green. June 14, 1860. (American Bank Note Co., New York.)
 1407. \$5. C., drover on horseback, farmer standing, drove of cattle, building, river and boats in background. R., portrait of young lady with flowers, 5 above. L., portrait of Washington, 5 below. FIVE in red. July 4, 1861. (National Bank Note Co.)
 1408. \$10. C., title of bank. R., girl scattering flowers, 10 on red die above. L., girl with sickle, X on red die above. Black and red print. July 25, 1859.
 1409. \$10. Similar to No. 1408, excepting two horses on lower center, and black and green print. Jan. 14, 1860.

Warren County Bank.

(Opened in November, 1854. Changed to The North Western Bank. It is stated that the Bank was closed for a time before opening under the different title.)

1410. \$5. Similar to No. 1405, excepting title of bank.
 1411. \$5. C., spread eagle, shield and flags. R., portrait of Penn, 5 above. L., train moving round a curve, V above.
 1412. \$10. C., winter scene in forest, men, oxen and timber. R., 10, TEN below. L., portrait of Franklin, X above.
 1413. \$10. Similar to No. 1408, excepting title of bank.

WASHINGTON.

Bank of Washington. (Failed in 1817.)

1414. \$5. C., Washington on horseback, soldiers, etc. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., FIVE across. 17 April, 1816.
 1415. \$10. C., Washington with sword, X right, 10 left. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., TEN across. 26 April, 1815.

1416. \$20. C., Washington and his staff. 9th Jan., 1815. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

Franklin Bank of Washington.

(Organized 1836. Changed to First National Bank in 1864, then to First Bank and Trust Co. in 1927.)

1417. \$5. C., farmers loading ox-wagon with hay. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Franklin, 5 above, FIVE below.
1418. \$5. C., drover on horseback, cattle and sheep, V on medallion head each side. R., man with shovel, V above, 5 below. L., man shearing sheep, 5 above, V below. 1836.
1419. \$10. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, X on medallion head each side. R., portrait of Washington, X above, 10 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above and below.
1420. \$10. C., portrait of Washington, drover on horseback driving a flock of sheep, distant mill at left. R., milkmaid, TEN above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above, TEN below.
1421. \$20. C., harvest scene, farmer with hay fork, woman with rake, men loading hay on wagon, 20 on medallion head each side. R., portrait of Washington, XX above, 20 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 20 above, XX below.
1422. \$50. C., harvest scene, men reaping, farmer standing beside tree, woman holding babe, portrait of Franklin on right, portrait of Washington on left. R. and L., FIFTY on medallion head, 50 above and below.

Hazlet (Samuel) and Son, Bankers.

Hempfield Railroad Company.

Philadelphia Bank, Branch. (Organized 1810. Liquidated 1817.)

Smith (William) and Son, Bankers. (Organized 1860.)

WATERFORD.

Benson and West, Bankers.

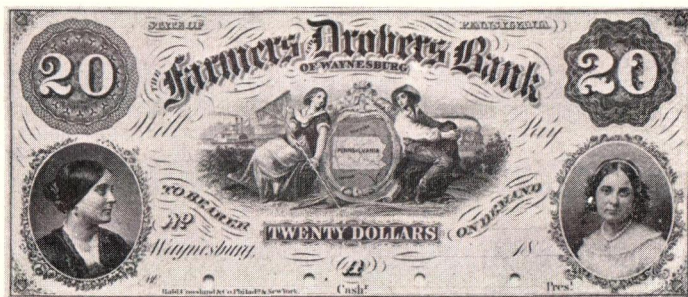
WAYNESBURG.

Farmers and Drovers Bank.

(Changed to Farmers and Drovers National Bank in 1865. Receiver appointed Dec. 12, 1906.)

1423. \$1. C., child asleep, dog watching, ONE on 1 each side. R., ONE, 1 on medallion head above and below. L., medallion head, 1 above and below. June 11, 1841.
1424. \$1. C., title of bank. R., girl with basket of flowers, 1 above. L., Ceres reclining, mowing machine in background, ONE below.
1425. \$2. C., farmer on horseback, cattle and sheep, 2 on medallion head each side. R., TWO across. L., Justice seated in figure 2.
1426. \$2. C., farmer, milkmaid, two horses drinking at trough, ducks, etc., 2 each side. R., girl feeding poultry, 2 above. L., two children, 2 above.
1427. \$5. C., milkmaid and cows, 5 each side. R., Bacchus, 5 above and below. L., 5 on medallion head, 5 above and below. June 11, 1841.
1428. \$5. C., drove of cattle. R., Ceres, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. Nov. 1, 1850.
1429. \$5. C., farmers loading hay on wagon drawn by two oxen and a horse. R., girl's portrait, 5 above. L., Ceres, FIVE above. (Baldwin, Adams & Co., N. Y. Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila.)
1430. \$5. C., farmer leaning against tree, woman seated nearby, medallion head each side. R. and L., cattle, denomination above and below.

1431. \$10. Have no description.
 1432. \$10. C., farm scene, farmer and his wife, men loading hay in background, X on medallion head each side. R. and L., farmer and dog, denomination above and below.
 1433. \$10. C., man on horseback chatting with two farmers in grain field, X right. R., two ladies, TEN below. L., bull's head, X above, TEN below.
 1434. \$10. C., man carrying armfull of corn stalks; child, horse and stacks of corn in background. R., girl's portrait, 10 above. L., three sheep, 10 above and below. Black and red print. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila. and N. Y.)
 1435. \$20. C., rural scene, medallion head at right. R. and L., woman with pitchfork, 20 above and below.
 1436. \$20. C., man on horseback driving flock of sheep. R., Liberty, 20 above. L., milkmaid, XX above, TWENTY below. Apr. 4, 1857.
 1437. \$20. C., shield bearing map of Pennsylvania, farmer seated on right, lady seated on left. R. and L., portrait of lady, 20 above.



No. 1438.

1438. \$20. Similar to No. 1437, excepting black and red print.

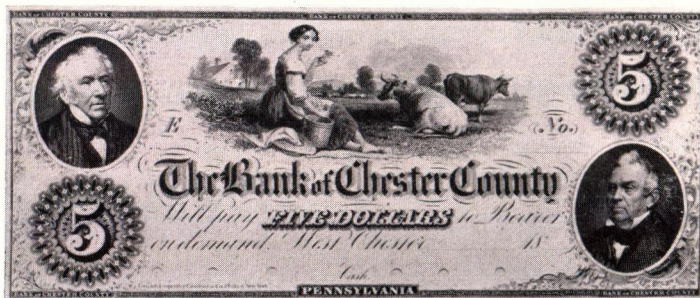
WEST CHESTER.

Bank of Chester County.

(Chartered in 1814. Opened for business November 11, 1814. The first bank in Chester County. Changed to National Bank of Chester County in 1864.)

1439. 5c. C., FIVE V CENTS, 5 each side. R. and L., FIVE CENTS across. Aug. 21st, 1815.
 1440. 6¼c. Similar to No. 1439, excepting denomination. Aug. 21st, 1815.
 1441. 10c. Similar to No. 1439, excepting denomination.
 1442. 12½c. C., CENTS 12½ CENTS, 12½ each side. R., 12½ CENTS across. L., TWELVE ½ CENTS across. May 15, 1816.
 1443. 25c. Similar to No. 1442, excepting denomination. May 15, 1816.
 1444. 50c. Similar to No. 1439, excepting denomination. Aug. 21, 1815. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)
 1445. \$1. C., milkmaid and cows, ONE on medallion head each side. R., portrait of Harrison. L., portrait of Marshall. June 11, 1841.
 1446. \$2. C., eagle on shield; Ceres at right, Commerce at left. R., Justice seated in ornamental 2. L., medallion head, 2 above and below.
 1447. \$5. C., two farmers, one plowing, the other sowing seed, distant house, 5 each side. R. and L., ornamental border. Nov. 15, 1814. (First issue.)
 1448. \$5. C., State arms, medallion head each side. R., 5 on medallion head. L., Bacchus. June 11, 1841.
 1449. \$5. C., milkmaid seated; cows and house in background. R., portrait of William Darlington, M. D., president of bank (1830-

- 1863). L., medallion portrait of the late cashier, David Townsend (1817-1849).
1450. \$5. Similar to No. 1449, excepting blue print.
1451. \$5. Similar to No. 1449, excepting red overprint.
1452. \$10. C., similar to No. 1447. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., TEN across. Nov. 15, 1814. (First issue).
1453. \$10. C., farmer at lunch, men loading hay in distance. R., young lady with sheaf, 10 above, TEN below. L., young lady with basket of flowers, 10 above, TEN below.
1454. \$20. C., similar to No. 1447. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., TWENTY across. Nov. 15, 1814. (First issue).
1455. \$20. C., allegorical figure representing Agriculture, river view in distance. R., locomotive, 20 above and below. L., plank road scene, 20 above. (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Phila. and N. Y., engravers.)
1456. \$50. Have no description.



No. 1449.

1457. \$50. C., allegorical figure, Niagara Falls in background. R., Indian, 50 above. L., hunter with his dog and gun, 50 above.
1458. \$100. C., shepherdess and sheep, 100 each side. Nov. 15, 1814. (First issue.)
1459. \$100. C., allegorical figure, eagle and shield, village, train and harbor in distance. R., milkmaid, child, two cows, 100 above and below. L., portrait of a lady, 100 above.
1460. \$500. C., three men, railroad, viaduct and city in background, 500 on medallion head at right. R., man with helmet, etc., 500 below. L., medallion head of Washington, 500 above and below.
1461. \$1000. C., locomotive and train of passenger cars, distant city. R., medallion head of Washington, 1000 above and below. L., 1000, lady's portrait above and below.

West Chester Railroad Company. (Chartered April 8, 1831.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The May, 1908, issue of The Numismatist contained the following articles: "A Blacksmith Token"; "The Origin of Money—Money in Ancient and Modern Times"; "California Private Mint Gold Dollars." There is also a news item to the effect that the American Numismatic Society, New York City, had just moved into its new building at Broadway and 156th street, and which it has occupied since that time. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of twelve applicants for membership. Prices realized at auction sales by Henry Chapman, Lyman H. Low and B. Max Mehl are given. There is also a numismatic cartoon, "A Disseminator of Numismatic Knowledge," by E. C. Verkler, of Chicago, a very clever artist, who occasionally contributed a cartoon on a numismatic subject to the magazine.

THE NUMISMATIST

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

THE RETURN OF ALL GOLD TO THE TREASURY.

On April 5 President Roosevelt issued an order for the return of all gold coins over \$100 held by individuals to the Federal Reserve System before May 1. While it is assumed that those concerned have made themselves familiar with the order, we are printing the complete text in order that it may become a matter of record in a numismatic publication for future reference by those interested. Four exceptions are named in the order of the President, which will be of interest to collectors. The text of the order follows:

Forbidding the Hoarding of Gold Coin, Gold Bullion and Gold Certificates.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended by Section 2 of the act of March 9, 1933, and titled "An Act to Provide Relief in the Existing National Emergency in Banking, and for Other Purposes," in which amendatory act Congress declared that a serious emergency exists, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist, and pursuant to said section, do hereby prohibit the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates within the Continental United States by individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations, and hereby prescribe the following regulations for carrying out the purposes of this order:

Section 1. For the purpose of this regulation, the term "hoarding" means the withdrawal and withholding of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates from the recognized and customary channels of trade. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association or corporation.

Section 2. All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933, except the following:

(a) Such amounts of gold as may be required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession or art within a reasonable time, including gold prior to refining and stocks of gold in reasonable amounts for the usual trade requirements of owners mining and refining such gold.

(b) Gold coins and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$100 belonging to any one person; and gold coins having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins.

(c) Gold coin and bullion earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign Government or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements.

(d) Gold coin and bullion licensed for other proper transactions (not involving hoarding), including gold coin and bullion imported for re-export or held pending action on application for export licenses.

Section 3. Until otherwise ordered, any person becoming the owner of any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates after April 28, 1933, shall, within 3 days after receipt thereof, deliver the same in manner prescribed in Section 2; unless such gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates are held for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (A), (B) or (C) of Section 2; or unless such gold coin or gold bullion is held for purposes specified in paragraph (D) of Section 2, and the person holding it is, with respect to such gold coin or bullion, a licensee or applicant for license pending action thereon.

Section 4. Upon receipt of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to it in accordance with Sections 2 or 3, the Federal Reserve Bank or member banks will pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Section 5. Member banks shall deliver all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned or received by them (other than as exempted under the provisions of Section 2) to the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts and receive credit or payment therefor.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, out of the sum made available to the President by Section 501 of the Act of March 9, 1933, will in all proper cases pay the reasonable costs of transportation of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to a member bank or Federal Reserve Bank in accordance with Sections 2, 3 or 5 hereof, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be necessary, upon production of satisfactory evidence of such costs.

Voucher forms for this purpose may be procured from Federal Reserve Banks.

Section 7. In cases where the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates by the owners thereof within the time set forth above will involve extraordinary hardship or difficulty, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend the time within which such delivery must be made.

Applications for such extensions must be made in writing under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed with a Federal Reserve Bank.

Each application must state the date to which the extension is desired, the amount and location of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates in respect of which such application is made and the facts showing extension to be necessary to avoid extraordinary hardship or difficulty.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such further regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this order and to issue licenses thereunder, through such officers or agencies as he may designate, including licenses permitting the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in return for an equivalent amount of other coin, currency or credit, to de-

liver, earmark, or hold in trust gold coin and bullion to or for persons showing the need for the same for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (A), (C) and (D) of Section 2 of these regulations.

Section 9. Whoever willfully violates any provision of this executive order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

This order and these regulations may be modified or revoked at any time.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, April 5, 1933.

PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ISSUES MEDAL.

A medal has recently been struck in Manila by the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society commemorating the visit to the Philippines of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant in 1932. The motif of the obverse was taken from an old coin of the Duchy of Brabant.

The reverse is the seal of the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This seal is very interesting as it shows in the upper left quarter a prehistoric gold coin struck previous to the arrival of the Spaniards. The upper right quarter shows the principal feature of the coins issued by the Sultans of Sulu in the eighteenth century. The lower left quarter shows the Spanish pillar dollar, which circulated extensively in the Philippines during the Spanish regime. The lower right represents the Conant currency



now in use. In a central shield of pretense is the motif on the reverse of the one-centavo piece struck by Aguinaldo at Malolos just prior to the fall of the Philippine Republic in 1899. Both obverse and reverse were designed by the vice-president of the Philippine Numismatic Society, Gilbert S. Perez, a member of the A. N. A. The dies were cut in the establishment of Luis Zamora, at Manila.

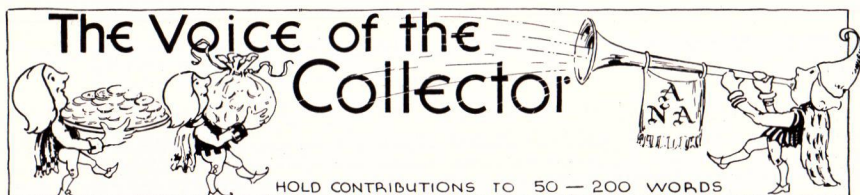
A unique specimen in Philippine gold will be presented the Duke of Brabant. No other copies will be struck in gold. Copies of the medal in silver and bronze will be available to collectors.

GILBERT S. PEREZ.

Bureau of Education, Manila, Philippine Islands.

FIND OF SWEDISH COPPER PLATE MONEY.

A rather remarkable find of buried Swedish copper plate money has been brought to light at Graso, Sweden. The find consists of seven copper plate pieces of Charles XII of the two-daler denomination. The find is particularly interesting because it is evident the coins were buried in connection with the devastation by the Russians on the coast of Roslagen in 1710 or on subsequent occasions. The Historic Museum of the Government has not owned any such find from the days of Charles XII.—Free trans. by J. deL.



Mr. Kurth Corrects an Inaccuracy.

A photograph of a Chilean peso dated 1932 appears, on page 186, in the March number of *The Numismatist*. The explanatory note that accompanies this illustration is, I believe, slightly misleading and should not remain uncorrected. We are informed there that the hammer and sickle at the bottom of the wreath does not appear on former issues. May I call attention to this same hammer and sickle on a five-peso piece dated 1927, illustrated in *The Numismatist* of February, 1928, page 101.

It is also suggested in the March issue that "the hammer and sickle may be emblematic of the Socialist government inaugurated in Chile last year." This is not only obviously not the case, but, if recent press reports can be relied upon, the new reactionary Socialist government has taken steps to have the Communist emblem removed from the nation's coins. This would be a vain gesture in any case, but it seems doubly so here since the proletarian symbol appears to have been quite innocently incorporated on these coins in the first place.

HOWARD H. KURTH.

557 Nott street, Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Southern Rhodesia—The outstanding recent issue of coins is the set in silver for the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, dated 1932. The set consists of the half crown, two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence. The obverses of all are similar, with the crowned head of George V, King-



Emperor. Both obverse and reverse of the two-shilling pieces are illustrated, with the reverses of the other denominations. We have become accustomed to expect something superior in a new issue of coins for Great Britain and her colonies and are seldom disappointed. The latest are handsome coins and the illustrations are from a proof set.

SILVER TOKEN ISSUED IN MONTANA.

Silver medallions issued as tokens of membership in the Montana Silver Association appeared and were distributed to members April 10 in Helena, Mont. The tokens, containing a troy ounce of silver, 999 fine, are of impressive coin-like design, slightly larger than the U. S. silver dollar. On the obverse is a modification of the Montana State seal, engraved on a shield in bas-relief, with the inscription, "Oro y Plata" (Gold and silver) in a scroll above the shield. On the reverse of the medallion is embossed a typical mining scene with mountains in the background, and an initial "M," symbolic of the Montana School of Mines, at Butte, showing on the hillside. Below is a panel inscribed "Silver, the Key to Prosperity—1933." Circling the outer edge is the name of the association, with "Helena, Montana" at the bottom. The issuing of silver tokens was adopted as a method of financing the activities of the organization which will cooperate with similar associations of several Western States in urging silver legislation before Congress. The initial shipment of these tokens consisted of only 300 pieces. A specimen will be available for illustration in the June issue of *The Numismatist*.

ERNEST CERNY.

2023 Lafayette St., Denver, Col.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Republic of Honduras—A silver lempira, dated 1931, of a distinctive type.

WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

During April a collection of over 200 coins, medals and other souvenirs issued in connection with the Washington Bi-Centennial last year and all relating to Washington, were on exhibition in the First National Bank, Boston, Mass., and its branches throughout the city. The collection was formed by and is the property of Henry Schuhmacher, of Roslindale, Mass. Many of the medals are rare and were obtained only after considerable difficulty, and some of them have interesting histories connected with them.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Lebanon Republic—A silver 50 piastres, dated 1929. Other coins of different denominations of this republic have been illustrated recently in these pages.

CINCINNATI SCRIP OF OTHER DAYS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of March 19 contained an article by H. A. Brand, of that city, a member of the A. N. A., entitled "Scrip Used in Cincinnati Many Times." The period covered extended from 1907 back to 1817, and a number of the issues were illustrated, including a check on the First National Bank, dated November 4, 1907, payable through the Cincinnati Clearing House; Pike's Opera House, 50c.; Vulcan Iron Works, 5c. and 10c.; Burnet House, 25c., of the Civil War period; L. Johns, furniture dealer, \$10; Mill Creek Bridge, 12½c.; McKinney & Gilbert, 25c., and sutlers money of the Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, 50c.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Danzig—A silver five gulden, dated 1932. This is of an old design used several years, but in very much reduced size

NEW COIN AND STAMP CLUB IN HORNELL, N. Y.

The Maple City Collectors' Club is the name adopted at an organization meeting of the coin and stamp collectors of Hornell, N. Y., on April 3. Franklyn J. Herrick, a well-known collector, was chosen as president, and Otis S. Thacher, secretary. The club is arranging for speakers at each meeting, as well as exhibits, and will also arrange for displays in the windows of business houses in the city.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Rumania—A bronze 20 lei of Carol II, dated 1930. The 10 lei of the same designs has previously been illustrated in these pages.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1933.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1933, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 100,000; Eagles, 62,500.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,338,000.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Librarian and Curator, CHARLES W. FOSTER, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1933.

- 4240 Robert F. Whittall, 30 Rawlins Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4241 Jack Bishop, 318 Genessee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
 4242 Brooklyn Coin Club, Ernest Kraus, Secretary, 86 Bay 29th Street,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4243 Henry J. Svika, 204 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4244 Richard T. Swanson, 208 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 4245 Harry G. Probst, 346 South Fairview Street, Lock Haven, Pa.
 4246 John L. Sullivan, 2222 Beverly Drive, Charlotte, N. C.
 4247 Graeme H. Henderson, 95 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4248 John R. Lynch, 605 South Elmer Avenue, Sayre, Pa.
 4249 H. Maxwell Keith, 516 East 44th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 4250 Hedges Macdonald, 405 East 54th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4251 Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., 456 Elmwood Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.
 4252 Frank Lenz, P. O. Box 50, Station "L," New York, N. Y.
 4253 Harold C. Freer, Main Street, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 10, 1933. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1933, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the June issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Charles Marketch (United States, also Scrip), 718 Fifth Avenue, Ford City, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson Moritz Wormser
T. A. Frandi (General), 2417 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.	John M. Kean Harry T. Wilson
A. F. McCrory (General), 214 East 13th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio	J. M. Henderson, D. D. S. George L. Andrews
Henry L. Zander (U. S. Coins and Paper Money), 613 19th Street, Galveston, Texas	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Charles M. Richter (American Coins), 949 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson Moritz Wormser
Ignatius Maisano (General), 1814 West 7th Street, Wilmington, Del.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Franklyn J. Herrick (United States Cents), 33 Scott Street, Hornell, N. Y.	Norman Shultz C. F. Clarke
W. V. Parker (United States and General), 4311 Ross Avenue, Apt. 3, Dallas, Texas	A. C. McGlamery Harry T. Wilson
Linus Long (Gold Coins), Care Illinois Athletic Club, 112 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Walter R. Curtin (Silver Half Dollars), 709 32nd Street, Oakland, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
F. L. Toupal (General), 250 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, Cal.	Arthur C. Wyman Harry T. Wilson
W. G. Crow (General), Chelan, Wash.	A. E. Heintz Harry T. Wilson
Louis Fibish (General), 1000 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Charles S. Hall (Medals and Medallions), 104 Race Street, Edgewood, Pa.	A. C. Gies C. E. Friesell
William Miller (General), 826 Quinipiac Avenue, New Haven, Conn	J. D. Ferguson L. A. Renaud
Herbert J. Rose (U. S. Currency and Coins), Bonduel, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra

Changes of Address.

M. H. Jackson, from 1648 East 54th Street, Chicago, Ill., to 5492 Cornell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Thelma Miller, from 627 Arlington Place, Apt. 3, Chicago, Ill., to 659 Wrightwood Avenue, Apt. 103, Chicago, Ill.

Elton M. Eversole, from 825 Marion Street, Fort Worth, Texas, to 1011 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph M. Potichke, from 3009 15th Street, Detroit, Mich., to 2653 Wash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Ben O. Anderson, from 1039 9th Avenue, Laurel, Miss., to 827 8th Avenue, Laurel, Miss.

Stuart M. Mosher, from 129 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., to 54 Norway Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Harbeck, M. D., from 809-816 Haas Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., to 756 South Broadway, Room 907, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Lucille Nelson Soles, from Fosnaugh, Apt. 103, Ventura, Cal., to 1215 de la Guerra Street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Arthur W. Guy, from 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., to 63 Wall Street, Care Bond & Goodwin, New York, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Official Call for 1933 A. N. A. Convention

AUGUST 26 TO 31, 1933.

By direction of the Board of Governors, the place for holding the 1933 annual convention of the American Numismatic Association will be Chicago, Illinois.

According to the wishes of the Chicago Coin Club, as expressed through J. Henri Ripstra, its president and chairman of the entertainment committee, the time selected is August 26 to and including August 31, 1933.

Therefore, as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. I am instructed to advise our membership and urge every member to be present at our convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, August 26 to and including August 31, 1933.

NELSON T. THORSON,

Omaha, Neb., April 14, 1933. Chairman Board of Governors, A. N. A.

SCRIP AND SCRIP LITERATURE FURNISHED A. N. A. COLLECTION.

During March a number of specimens of emergency scrip and scrip literature have been acquired and have been deposited with Charles W. Foster, A. N. A. Librarian, Rochester. Those furnishing the scrip and the denominations, etc., are given below:

L. L. Gilliam, cashier, Heppner Sheepskin Comm., Box 445, Heppner, Ore., 25c., 50c. and \$1 specimens of scrip issued by the Business Men of Heppner, Ore., on sheepskin; 5c. on paper; also literature.

Fred A. Gefke, City Clerk, City of Hawarden, Hawarden, Iowa, \$1 specimen of scrip, for merchandise or services; also literature.

The Organized Unemployed, Inc., Fourth Ave. South and Eleventh St., Minneapolis, Minn., 5c., 10c., 50c., \$1, \$5 and \$10 canceled barter and trade certificates.

L. A. James, Assistant City Comptroller, City of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga., \$10 pay warrant, also pay warrant in blank.

Unemployed Relief Club, Mrs. G. J. Ogden, 410 Sycamore Street, Waterloo, Iowa, 1 hour, 5 hours, 10 hours and 50 hours barter and trade certificates.

Emergency Exchange Association, Inc., Miss Margaret M. Gillies, 34 W. 33 Street, New York, N. Y., 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1, \$5 and \$10 canceled tokens, good for merchandise or services.

B. M. Townsend, Comptroller, Department of Revenue and Finance, Atlantic City, N. J., \$1, \$5 and \$10 scrip.

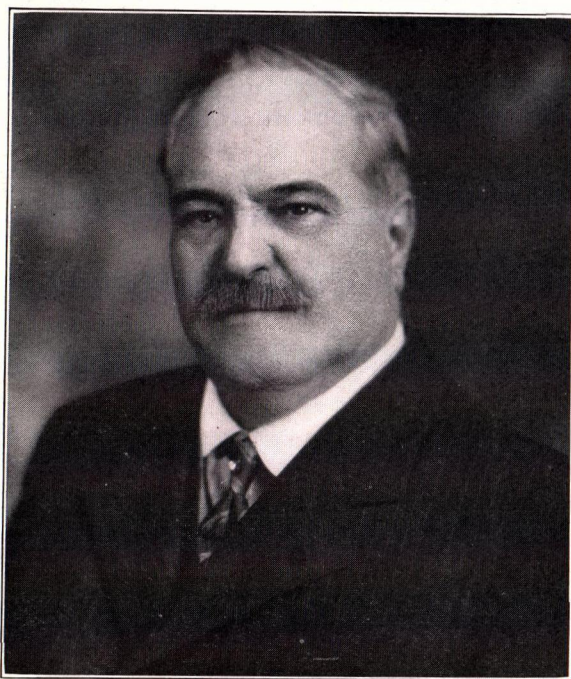
L. P. Burns, Mayor, City of Selma, Selma, Ala., \$1 scrip certificate.

Peter N. Jans, executed secretary, Evanston Independent Retail Merchants' Association, Evanston, Ill., no scrip furnished, only descriptive matter.

Deaths

LUDGER GRAVEL.

The members of the American Numismatic Association who knew the nature of his illness were not greatly shocked when news of the death of Ludger Gravel, of Montreal, reached them, but they shared with his family and the citizens of Montreal the sorrow that had come upon them and the great loss they had sustained in his passing. After an illness extending over five years, the end came suddenly at his home, 862 Sherbrooke street, on April 6. The funeral took place on April 8 from Notre Dame Church, and interment was in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. He is survived by his widow, formerly Laura Roy; one son, Pierre; five daughters, Mrs. L. P. Boutin, Mrs. F. B. Brunelle, Mrs. Hosmer Blanchard, Mrs. Rene Tessier and Mrs. Wilfrid Girard. He is also survived by one brother, Edgar Gravel.



Latest Portrait of Ludger Gravel.

Mr. Gravel was born at St. Raphael, Ile Bizard, the son of Leon and Adeline (Lauzon) Gravel. He was educated in schools under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and in 1880 entered the service of Thomas Wilson. The following year he went to the firm of P. P. Mailloux, where during the next 20 years he served in various capacities, ending as director of the firm, and on the retirement of the senior partner he started his business on Jacques Cartier Square in 1901. In 1918, in partnership with his son, he founded the firm of Ludger Gravel & Son, and in the following year the Gravel-Drouin Company.

A number of the business and social connections of Mr. Gravel are mentioned by President Boyer in his monthly letter in this issue, but little of the personal side of his life has been included in the press dispatches from Montreal announcing his death. In spite of his many business connections and the demands upon him in his social and philanthropic activities, he found time to draw together a wonderful collection of coins, in which the Canadian division held the most prominent place and perhaps his greatest

numismatic affection. He was active in the affairs of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, and it was largely through his efforts that the noted collection of the late R. W. McLachlan, of that city, was secured and placed in the society's headquarters in the Chateau de Ramezay.

Mr. Gravel had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years and had been regular in his attendance at its conventions since 1909 until his ill health prevented. It was at the convention in Montreal in 1909 that the visiting members first met him, when he was chairman of the entertainment committee. At the second Montreal convention, in 1923, he again served in that capacity. The latter convention especially was almost a continuous series of entertainment features, many of which would have been impossible if the arrangements had been in the hands of a less influential man. He served the A. N. A. as First Vice-President and as a member of the Board of Governors a few years ago.

If Mr. Gravel had one characteristic that stood out more prominently than any other it was his good-fellowship and his love for his fellow-man. The best estimate of a man is that placed upon him by his fellow-citizens, and the esteem in which Mr. Gravel was held by his neighbors was apparent to those who attended the 1923 convention. It was learned unofficially that he was easily Montreal's leading citizen, and that he had on more than one occasion declined to accept the office of Mayor and other important city offices. True, he had served his city in many ways in lesser positions, but he did not need to have a box of ballots counted to prove to him that he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens.

If proof of this were needed we might cite a single incident in connection with his funeral. After his death 216 floral tributes were sent to his home, which required sixteen automobiles to convey them to the cemetery. A reproduction of a photograph of the funeral cortege appeared in the Montreal Standard, and more than a column of names were published in the same paper of those present at the funeral, comprising representatives of the Federal Government, the city of Montreal, members of the legal and medical professions and associations with which he was connected.

Among the floral tributes was one from the A. N. A., and First Vice-President L. A. Renaud, Victor Morin, P. O. Tremblay and C. E. Belanger attended the funeral as representatives of the A. N. A.

Writing from Montreal on April 10, Mr. Renaud said: "Mr. Gravel's fine collection of coins will be kept by his son. His Canadian collection is one of the most complete in the world."

SIR EDWARD RIGG.

Sir Edward Rigg, superintendent of the operative department of the Royal Mint, London, from 1898 to 1918, died on April 15, aged 83 years. His ideas revolutionized the making of money in Great Britain. He served at the Royal Mint for nearly half a century. Many improvements in the manufacture of coins were largely due to him. He was born at Chester on March 14, 1850. At Queen's College, Oxford, he was a natural science scholar and won honors in mathematics and natural science. On leaving the university he entered the service of the Royal Mint as an assistant assayer.

A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The following additions have been received by the library during the past month:

Chitty, A., "Fire Insurance Offices and Fire Marks in Australasia," Melbourne 1925. Donor, Moritz Wormser.

Campbell, William, "Greek and Roman Plated Coins," A. N. S., N. N. and M., No. 57. Donor, F. D. Langenheim.

Raymond, Wayte, "United States Notes, 1861-1923," New York, 1933. Donor, Wayte Raymond.

The Buffalo Numismatic Association has donated a specimen of its 1933 token to our collection.

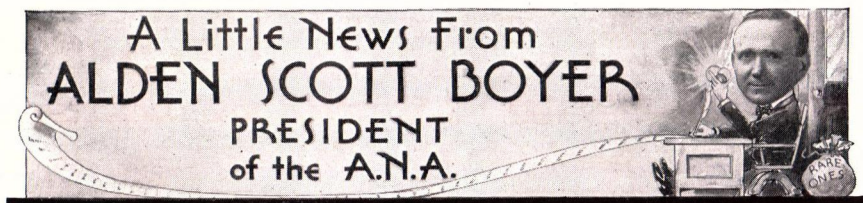
Last month the Librarian tried listing the books available in the library

on cents and half dimes. So far no one has sought to borrow any of these books. The use of the books in the Library is yours for the asking. If we haven't the book you want, let the Librarian know about it and he will try to get it. The only way the Library can be of service to you is through your use of it. If you have any suggestions to make, please don't hesitate. The Librarian is always glad to have them.

Several of the members have been making use of the Library this winter, and one writes that he was sorry he had not tried it before. If you are thinking about classifying that lot of coins you have laid away, now is the time to send in your request for the books.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

April 12, 1933.



Harry Wilson "Sez He."

Harry Wilson collared me at the Chicago Coin Club the other night. Sez Harry, "Do you know that out of our membership of 1000 only 700 have renewed?"

Sez me, "Harry, this is too bad."

Now I hope that you as a member of the A. N. A. have paid your dues and subscription for 1933. If you have not, "for heaving's sake," if you haven't got the three dollars, send Harry Wilson a handful of coins and he will have them sold at auction and maybe you will be paid up for several years. (If you send good enough coins.)

A Collector From Paris, France.

A collector from Paris was hard up; times were tough along the Seine. He wanted to continue as a member of the A. N. A., but had no money. He sent over a few coins to be sold for his dues. One piece was an 1823 cent. This went up at auction and alone brought \$13. This collector called on me in Paris and wondered why this coin alone brought enough money for more than four years' dues. The reason was its "condition"; it was a dandy coin.

Ludger Gravel.

The New York Times of April 7th said: "Ludger Gravel, 69, Dead in Montreal—Philanthropist Was Noted as a Collector of Canadiana and of Rare Coins—Head of Paint Concern—Was an Official of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society—Led in Civic Activities."

"Montreal, April 6 (Canadian Press).—An outstanding philanthropist and merchant, Ludger Gravel, president of a firm which bears his name, died here today at the age of 69. Mr. Gravel was one of the best-known figures in French-speaking circles in Montreal. Noted as a collector of Canadiana, Mr. Gravel's coin collection was also one of the finest on the continent. He was vice-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and a life member of the American Numismatic Society, New York. Mr. Gravel was a former president of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce and a paint manufacturer.

"Mr. Gravel was head of Ludger Gravel & Fils, dealers in paint, varnish, blacksmith supplies and automobile accessories, and carriage makers; also president of Cie Gravel-Drouin, Ltd., manufacturers of ornamental and architectural iron. His civic activities were many. He was president of the Assistance Publique of Montreal, of the Carrosserie de la Province de Quebec, a governor of the Jeanne d'Arc, St. Justine and other hospitals. In

1891 he married Miss Laura Roy, daughter of Alfred Roy. They had a son and five daughters."

"The Grievance Committee."

At the Chicago Coin Club I brought up the subject of the Dealers' Credit Information Exchange. Many collectors spoke. All agreed this would protect the dealers. Dr. Rackus said he would be "the first to go on the black list." Henri Ripstra made a good suggestion. Sez Henri, "If the dealers would be perfect and proper, the idea would be fine; but one or two of these are not so hot themselves; some overdescribe, some underdescribe, but most of these are dead. What we should have is an A. N. A. Grievance Committee."

The meeting broke up and the chatter seemed to be that the "Grievance Committee" would be the thing that the A. N. A. needed. I agree with them. This committee could act for dealers and collectors.

Air your views on this in the "Voice of the Collector," but do it tonight and shoot it in, because the convention is not far away and I would like to see many opinions in print.

Horace Grant, of Providence, R. I., Speaks.

I am also a philatelist and I wonder if you have ever compared the difference in the interest shown in stamp collecting and that of coin collecting and can explain why there are so few coin collectors compared with the number of stamp collectors throughout the United States.

Can you tell me what is being done to stimulate the interest in coin collecting? Do you realize we have but one monthly publication, The Numismatist, devoted to this hobby, and that the philatelists support at least four weekly publications, and each of these publications is increasing its subscription list weekly? Do you realize that one hundred thousand new stamp collectors have entered the field since January 1, 1932. Have we gained one hundred new coin collectors during that period? Do you realize that every large newspaper in the country is carrying from two to four columns weekly on stamps and it is very seldom that even an inch of numismatic news appears in the daily papers? Who is doing anything to awaken interest in the numismatic world? There are a great many men who have devoted years of study to different U. S. stamps and have given us books at a nominal price, showing varieties, plating, etc., which are a ready reference and guide. This, in itself, not only keeps up the interest, but attracts new collectors. Another thing which has stimulated interest in stamps is the willingness of the advanced collector to travel from club to club and show their specialized collections. In our Rhode Island Club, which, by the way, is the second club to organize in the U. S. (your Chicago Club, I believe, was the first) we have an outside exhibitor every month, from either Boston, Waterbury, Hartford, Springfield, New York or other city. At our last meeting the president of the New York Collectors' Club came here at his own expense and showed his interesting collection of the twentieth century United States stamps. The entertaining of the juniors twice a year by our club is another spoke in the wheel that keeps it moving.

One other thing I would like to get off my chest. For years I have seen page after page in The Numismatist giving accounts of numismatic meetings. In the last three issues about thirty pages were used to tell its readers that the "Pine Tree Numismatic Society" of Beantown, Mass., held its monthly meeting with the following members present: Brother Mass. Cent, Mr. Continental Currency, Mr. Broken Bank Bill. Brother Stella had met with an accident and was unable to attend. Brother Half Cent exhibited a fine collection of Indian wampum. The secretary presented the following names for membership, etc.—in fact, thirty-five pages of valuable space, that has no interest to any numismatist and simply gratified the vanity of a few collectors who like to see their name in print. To the clubs who insist upon seeing their officers' and members' names in print, I would suggest that when my friend Duffield receives these reports a special slip be printed and enough mailed to the different clubs to satisfy their vanity. I do not know what the actual cost to the society is for the twelve pages used monthly for this purpose, plus postage, but it must be quite a large annual sum. Why not devote these same pages to reproducing Crosby's or Doughty's works on

large cents, or give to the subscribers something that will be of help to them and stimulate the interest of our hobby."

Alden Scott Boyer

INTERVIEW WITH KING GAMBRINUS.

His Majesty Discusses New Issue of Liquid Money.

Milwaukee, April 7, (N. P.) Good old King Gambrinus, who for fourteen years has been exiled from the United States, was again crowned monarch of the Beer Realm at 12.01 A. M. on April 7, 1933, simultaneously in all the cities and hamlets of the country. Yesterday he was interviewed by a representative of the Numismatic Press, who found him enthroned in all his glory in an old-time bar in his capital city of Milwaukee, surrounded by scores of beautiful barmaids, while the royal guard stood around in groups singing the national anthem, "Sweet Adeline."

The N. P. scribe was invited to sit at the right of the throne, and immediately a large stein of foaming ambrosia was placed in front of him, while the King slapped him on the back and said: "Prosit." "Gesundheit," replied the scribe, reaching for the pretzels, and the interview was on. "You know," said King Gambrinus, "now that I am back again and have all my royal prerogatives, my first thought has turned to money. You remember my earlier issues, of course, beer checks they were called, usually reading 'Good for 1 Beer' and bearing the address of one of my loyal subjects who had secured the privilege of dispensing our royal nectar. Well, that was liquid money, and some of you numismatists have honored me by keeping alive my memory while I was away, exhibiting my old money to thirsty friends. And now my mint will open again and you can tell your friends that I am going to be on a golden-amber standard with a present ratio of 3.2 per cent. Who knows, as I ride the crest of the wave I may even increase the ratio."

Here the steins were again filled and the King fell to reminiscing.

"I have always been particularly fond of numismatists, and do you know why?" The N. P. scribe didn't know, and so his Majesty told him that he was related to the Counts of Schlitz, who in 1525 first minted the Joachims-thalers in Bohemia." "And," broke in the scribe, "from the word thaler gradually evolved our word dollar." "Correct," said the King, "and I named my famous Schlitz Brew after them."

"Your Majesty, that will make a big scoop for our paper," said the N. P. S. "You don't mind if I run along?"

But jolly King Gambrinus, with his old Flemish hospitality, insisted on a scoop apiece for both of them first, and not until every drop had been drained was the N. P. S. able to get his exclusive interview to the waiting press. Ach du lieber, watch your change for some of the King's new money, mint marked with a small keg and a pretzel.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

With many members of the A. N. A. located in Southern California, it may be of interest to state that to date no reports have been received that any member sustained physical injuries as a result of the earthquake which occurred in that section in March.

Writing on March 30, Paul D. Burks, of Los Angeles, says: "We had another heavy shock yesterday morning and another this morning. People are nervous, which affects business." Mr. Burks also took occasion to say that as a result of the advertisement of his book in the March issue he had received a number of orders.

Also writing on March 30, Kenneth W. Lee, secretary of the California Coin Club, Los Angeles, says: "Almost got shook to pieces a couple of weeks ago, but nothing serious here. Do not know how some of the members of our club fared, but will find out later. The best we can say about it is that it was the best movement we have had in real estate since the depression."

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 794 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Ernest Kraus, Secretary, 86 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Kenneth W. Lee, Secretary, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Elmer C. Henderson, Secretary, 661 S. Harris Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. Russell Stehfest, Secretary, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Meyer H. Lewis, Secretary, 145 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 18, Percy H. Webb, Esq., president, in the chair.

Mr. K. R. R. Readhead was elected a fellow of the society and Miss M. C. Wood was proposed for election.

Sir Charles Oman exhibited an aureus of Gallienus, rev., UBIQUE PAX; a set of brass legionary antoniani, a denarius and two quinarii.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed a series of antoniniani of Gallienus.

Mr. H. P. Hall showed four first brass of Gallienus, one of them with traces of silvering.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited an aureus of Didia Clara (Cohen 2) and another of Julia Domna (Cohen 193).

Mr. Henry Garside showed a set of coins of Danzig, 1932, five and two gulden, silver; gulden and half gulden in nickel and 10 and 5 pfennig, bronze.

Mr. F. S. Salisbury read a paper entitled "Some Reverse Types of Gallienus."

During the sole principate of Gallienus the Roman mint struck first in six workshops with Latin official marks, and later in twelve with Greek letter marks. It was shown that there was a radical change of types between the two periods, many that indicated prosperity, such as *Annona*, *Liberalitas*, and *Laetitia*, being dropped. Special attributions of *Securitas* and *Victoria* to the State, the *Orbis*, and *Augustus*, were replaced by the epithet *Aeterna*. While many of the attributes of *Augustus* ceased to be struck, especially *Genius Aug.*, an *Aeternitas Aug.* type was introduced. The meaning of the changes was discussed and the view favored that they represented a deliberate turning away from present and temporary failures to the eternal fortune of Rome. Emphasis was laid on the fact that these reverse types represent divinities conceived of as real personalities, and on the importance of the great mass of contemporary Christian literature as a source of evidence. Finally the series of *Di Conservatores* was described, attention being called to the predominant importance of *Diana*; the precedence of the *Palatine Apollo* over *Jupiter*, who was perhaps only represented in this series by this *Cretan* type of the goat; the monopoly of *Juno*, the married goddess, by *Salonina*, whereas *Gallienus* alone struck *Diana* types; and the probable *Mithraic* allusion in the bull reverse of *Sol*. The whole series was regarded as a mass appeal to *Olympus*, the key to its spirit being given by the centaur reverses of *Apollo*, in which the god is summoned as *Paeon*, the Healer, with *Cheiron*, the tutor of *Apollo's* son, *Aesculapius*, to come to the aid of a sick world.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—291st regular meeting, March 10th, Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present: Mrs. S. A. Brown, Messrs. Brown, Blake, Boyd, L. V. Case, Guttag, Holzman, Kohler, Kusterer, Lynn, Metzler, Marx, Morris, Stein, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe, and as guests, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Kohler, Mrs. Zerbe, Mrs. Boyden, Mrs. Marx, Miss Sable, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Guttag and Dr. Brown.

The topic for the evening was "Women in Numismatics," and a special Ladies' Night meeting.

Mrs. S. A. Brown exhibited an extraordinary collection of British war medals and decorations and spoke extemporaneously on the following medals and decorations:

"The Campaign in Crimea, 1854-56. In this campaign the English, French, Turks and Sardinians fought as allies against the Russian Bear. The campaign was begun in Bulgaria and the Turkish medal for *Silistria*, 1854, *Danube Medal* (Turkish General Service medal), 1855, and the *Defense of Kars* (fought later in 1856 in *Asia Minor*) were issued. Later, when the operations were transferred to *Crimea*, the Turkish awarded the *Medal for Bravery* (pink ribbon), and the flag to the front shows under what contingent the recipient fought. The *Sardinians* awarded their medal, which is quite rare (in group and alone blue ribbon), while the *Russians* awarded, among others, two medals, for *Sebastopol* and one for the campaign.

"Three *Crimean English* medals in the upper left corner are of the greatest interest. The first two were awarded to the *Seventeenth Lancers* 'die or glory boys,' who were in the famous *Charge of the Light Brigade*. The *First and Fifth Heavy Dragons* were in the not-so-well-known *Heavy Brigade Charge* preceding the *Light Brigade* at *Balaklava*.

"The bar *Azoff* shows the campaign in the *Sea of Azoff* and *Baltic* (no bar shows the naval operations in the *North Sea* at that time under *Napier*).

"The gold medal is a civic award for *Arctic discoveries* in 1855.

"Many medals were issued without bars, so that much confusion exists

and the recipients had to have the name and regiment engraved at their own expense. Non-combatants received medals without bars.

"The Boer War, 1889-1902, is represented in the collection by the following interesting medals:

"The Queen's medal, with the 24 bars (or clasps); the King's medal, with two bars; the Transport medal, with 1 clasp; Lord Kimberley's Star; Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service medals and Meritorious Service medal; Territorial Force Efficiency medal and Long Service and Good Conduct medal to the Royal Naval Reserve.

"Several groups showing the service before the Boer War or following it. Group of two, the Indian General Service medal, 1895, with bar for Chitral, and the Queen's medal. Group of three Naval Brigade, H. M. S. Monarch. Group of four, medal for the Sudan (English), the Khedive's Sudan (bar Khartum) and the Queen's and King's medal for the Boer War. Group of two with the Southern Africa General Service medal, with bar Somaliland, 1902-04, and Queen's medal. The rare medals in this group are those carrying the bars Defence and Relief of Mafeking, while certain regiments carrying battle honors of the flag are carefully held by the regiments themselves.

"Dr. Brown and I have made the collection with two distinct interests: A, the complete series of bars issued for each campaign, and B, the medals of the men whose regiment was cited in the orders. This has given the collection the added value to us.

"Egyptian Campaign (three trays), 1882-1900. This series, with its 'romantic' use of colors in the ribbons, tells a long tale of devotion and hardship for the Army and Navy. The medals of 1882 and 1884-85-89 show that the campaign was fought along the Blue and White Nile (vertical stripes of blue and white), while the later campaign is illustrated by a blue stripe through the 'yellow sands of the desert' (Khedive's medal), and the English have the 'yellow sands and the Black Sudanese,' while a 'thin red line' of English ran between.

"Fourteen bars were issued to the Queen's medal for the campaigns under General Wolseley. After that period the Dervish Empire ruled in the Sudan.

"Among the collection for this time, General Gordon's Star is the most impressive, in spite of 'the roughness of the work and the poor metal used.' The Khedive, to show his gratitude to the English troops, issued a clumsy star, which sadly marred the other medals (when worn on the tunic). When Kitchener took command the bar Khartum, the Atabara, are of great interest (especially those awarded to the Cameron Highlanders at Khartum), as well as those of the Twenty-first Lancers (known as the maiden charge under Captain Martin).

"The Sultan was most generous in awarding the Order of the Medjidie and the Order of the Osmanich, and others that I have not been able to get. An interesting bar (gold) was awarded to those who marched with General Marchand to Fashado and, like the King of France of our nursery fame, 'marched down again.' It was here that Kitchener and Marchand met and parted friends to meet again during the Great War as allies. This bar was awarded to the French Medaille Coloniale medal.

"In the collection are the following groups: Group of four, the English Sudan, the King's medal for the Great War and the Mons Star (1914); group of three, the Boer War medals and the English Sudan; group of two, the Khedive medal (Sudan) and the Indian General Service with bar, Relief of Chitral, 1895. Many of these later campaign medals were awarded to the Egyptian Army, which by this time had become a splendid fighting machine. Kitchener gave the honor to his Sudanese (Eleventh) to march in front when he entered the City of Khartum."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Marx: Russia, Catherine II, imperial, 1782, proof; Elizabeth, 1759, 10 ducats, warrior with flag over battlefield. Great Britain, Anne, 1701-1714, 5 guineas, 1705. Scotland, Mary of Scots, Gold ryal, 1555. Austria, Maria Theresa, 10 ducats, 1754. Hungary, Elizabeth coronation, 12 ducats, 1867.

Mr. Kusterer: Chicago Clearing House certificate for \$1, dated 1907.

Mr. Boyd: Set of English gold, silver and copper coins in case, fiftieth anniversary of the Reign of Queen Victoria; an Elizabeth shilling and a medal of Catherine II.

Mr. Zerbe: A collection of about forty specimens of emergency money, 1873 to 1914, including city scrip; company store orders and printed small denomination bearer checks; clearing house loan certificates up to \$100,000; clearing house certificates, 1907, from 25c. to \$1,000, including one from Nome, Alaska; clearing house certificates dated August 3, 1914, occasioned by a misunderstanding of instructions, paid out for a couple of hours only and promptly recalled as far as could be.

Mr. Holzman: Austria, Marriage crown of Franz Josef and Elizabeth, 1854; 25th Anniversary crown of Franz Josef and Elizabeth, 1879; Maria Theresa, 1 kreutzer, 1867. Great Britain, Elizabeth shilling (1533-1603), William and Mary penny (1694), Queen Anne crown (1706); Victoria Silver Coronation medal, 1838; Victoria crowns, 1847, 1887, 1893; Crystal Palace medal of three English royal princesses, 1851; Victoria Silver Jubilee medal, 1897. Holland, Wilhelmina, guilder, 1914. Germany, Wilhelm, Augusta Coronation crown, 1861; Friedrich Wilhelm, Victoria medal, 1884. Spain, Isabelle II, 1 centimo, 1867.

Mr. Wormser: A selection of coins from his collection, 38 gold and 65 silver, each of the coins showing either a bust or a figure of a woman.

Mr. Metzler: Isabella quarter dollar, issued in 1893 during the World's Fair.

Mr. Morris: Selection of United States bank notes and State bank notes showing women illustrated on currency of the United States, beginning with the 1862 issue.

Mr. Brown: Current and recent substitutes for money in United States: Grand Rapids, Mich., work vouchers, \$1, 25c., \$1 and 20c., four varieties, also 5c. metal tokens to be used in city stores. Atlanta, Ga., scrip, certificate of indebtedness, \$10, 1932. Clear Lake, Iowa, Corn Exchange, 25c., 1933. Charleston, S. C., scrip, pay warrants, \$10, 1933. Waterloo, Iowa, the Unemployed Relief Club, Inc., barter and trade certificates, 5 hours, 50 hours. Liverpool, N. Y., Liverpool Business Men's Association scrip, 25c. Dayton, Ohio, Dayton Mutual Exchange, goods certificates, 50c., \$1, \$2, cash register receipt. Merced, Cal., \$1, 1932 stamp money, complete with stamps. Egg Harbor City, N. J., school scrip, payroll account (specimen). Russell, Kan., stamp money, 50c., 1932. Dothan, Ala., stamp money, \$1, 1933. Midland, Mich., Dowmetal tokens issued by Dow Chemical Company, 20c., 1933. Homestead, Pa., scrip certificate, \$1, issued by Citizens Commercial Bureau, place for 27 endorsements on back. Canarsie, N. Y., scrip certificate, stamp money, \$1, 1933.

Mr. Gutttag: Roanoke, Ala., \$1 note; Dothan, Ala., \$1 note; Egg Harbor City, N. J. (specimen); Fayetteville, N. C., 50c. note; Clear Lake, Iowa, 25c. note; Clear Lake, Iowa, 25c. note; Merced, Cal., \$1 note; Knoxville, Tenn., \$1 note; Heppner, Oregon, 50c. and \$1 (sheepskin); Russell, Kan., 50c. note; New York City, 1c. lucky piece on blotter; Midland, Mich., 20c. Dowmetal; specimens of Natural Development Association, Inc., check and worker's check; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1 note; Paterson, N. J., \$2 note; Aster, Green Bay, 25c. note.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications of John D. Lynn and Wm. M. Parkhurst. Both were elected unanimously to membership.

It was voted to suspend the regular order of business, and the application of Mrs. S. A. Brown, 277 Park Avenue, New York City, was acted upon. She was elected a member by acclamation.

Mr. Boyd addressed the club as follows: "For the past twenty-six years our club has been most careful in bestowing honorary memberships. We have, at this time, three honorary members: His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy; Archer M. Huntington, New York City, and Wm. Jerrems, Jr., Chicago. We have as a member a gentleman who for the past twenty-five years has been an associate of our club, and in appreciation of his signal services to the numismatic fraternity, and particularly to the club, I move that the Hon. William H. Woodin be elected, by ballot, an honorary member." The vote was cast and Mr. Woodin was elected an honorary member.

It was decided that "Exhibition of Transportations Tokens and Card-board Money" be the topic for the April meeting.

The publication committee reported as follows:

"Today's published Government report states that money in circulation is over seven and one half billion dollars, probably a new high for all time.

In recent days there has been an increase in the value of silver to about thirty cents an ounce. Platinum, which was quoted at \$21 an ounce, is now about \$30 an ounce. Press reports state that New Zealand has decided to issue its own silver coins. The early release of Oregon Trail half dollars dated 1928 is expected."

A motion was made, seconded and carried, that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Samuel A. Brown for the very excellent talk and exhibition of a part of her very fine collection of war decorations and medals.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Wormser for the very excellent exhibition and talk on his exhibit of gold, silver and copper coins with a figure of a woman.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—135th meeting, March 13th, called to order with President Mosher in the chair. The following members answered to the roll: Messrs. Becker, Schunke, Lloyd, Hopkins, Girmann, Draudt, Mosher, Whittall, Taylor, Stoaks and Walker.

Mr. Hopkins presented the club with a copy of "Orders, Decorations and Insignia of Military and Civil Decorations," by Col. R. E. Wyllie. Mr. Hopkins was given a unanimous vote of thanks by the members of the club.

The committee on the annual banquet recommended that we accept the invitation of Mr. Bingham and hold our annual meeting in the Historical Association building. It was further decided that a buffet luncheon be held at the building, to be arranged by the committee, and that the secretary be instructed to invite the Medina, Rochester and Jamestown clubs to attend. The date was set for April 8th.

Our visitor, U. S. District Judge Knight, was called upon for a few words. He responded with a very interesting talk upon the value of a hobby and its benefits.

Mr. Mosher told of Mr. Hopkins' collection now on exhibit at the Buffalo Historical Association.

Mr. Mosher told also of his talk before the Omega Club and of his idea of illustrating his talk with the mirrorscope. He exhibited several slides he had prepared and told how they were made.

Mr. Lloyd spoke of his talk before the North Tonawanda Kiwanis Club.

The usual likely and interesting auction was conducted by Mr. Draudt.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Taylor: Pattern coins, A.-W. 1298, 1303, 1324, 967, 789, 781, 758, 739, 700.

Mr. Draudt: Half dollars of 1794, 1795, 1801, 1802, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1814, 1815, 1817, fine to uncirculated.

Mr. Lloyd: Sage tokens, British medals of George III. Scrip as follows: Hamlin, Niagara Falls, 10c. and 25c.; Elmira, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J., 5c.; Lockport, N. Y., 12½c. flour note; Angelica, N. Y., sheet of four 50c. notes, 1862, "C. Dautremont."

Mr. Mosher: Token coins of Kristenstadt 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and \$1. Mexican Revolutionary peso, 1914, with the most blood-thirsty legend ever to be put on a coin, "Muera Huerta."

Mr. Stoaks: Buffalo scrip of the Larkin Company, 25c., 50c. and \$2.50; Rochester scrip of \$1.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—136th meeting, March 27th. The meeting, in the absence of President Mosher and Vice-President Draudt, was called to order by Mr. Lloyd, of the board of governors.

The curator's report was offered by Mr. Whittall. The report was tabled for further discussion until the return of the president and vice-president. Mr. Whittall was voted a unanimous vote of thanks for his work in preparing his lengthy report.

A motion was made and seconded that the board of governors be empowered to award ribbons to the visitors who favor us with an exhibit at our annual meeting April 8th.

The name of Federal Judge Knight was presented for membership and his application was passed unanimously.

Following the meeting, the usual lively auction was held, in which a large number of lots were disposed of, netting the club treasury a considerable sum in commissions.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lloyd: \$2 Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Buffalo note of 1865. The first of this type we have seen.

Mr. Taylor: Baby bond of Louisiana.

Mr. Stoaks: Potin tetradrachm of Nero and Poppaea; many interesting pieces of the Ptolemy dynasty of Egypt.

Mr. Hopkins: Clearing-house scrip of Buffalo which was not used during the past financial crisis.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIUM SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—A stated meeting of the society was held March 27 at the invitation of Mr. C. Tristram Colket, 2nd, at his residence, Mt. Moro Road, Villa Nova. Present, twenty members and a number of guests. Mr. J. Bertram Lippincott, vice-president, presided.

The curator of numismatics reported the accession of two coins, six medals and three notes since the last meeting, a total of eleven pieces. This includes a set of three medals to commemorate the 250th year of the arrival of William Penn.

Election of new members and routine business followed.

After the conclusion of the business session the society was entertained by Mr. Colket showing and explaining his collection of arms, trophies and miscellaneous curios covering American, Aztec and Inca objects; also Roman, Grecian, Hindu, Chinese, Japanese and Australian arms, followed by moving pictures of an expedition into the jungles of eastern Ecuador, at the conclusion of which the subjects were discussed and, after adjournment, a collation was served.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—145th meeting, March 8th, President Budde in the chair. Twenty members and one guest present.

Willard Hirsh 2d was elected to membership.

The meeting being devoted to exhibits of emergency money and scrip, some interesting displays were made, as follows:

Mr. Spencer: Denarius of Calpurnia gens, 100 B. C., showing L. Capurnius Piso and Servilius Caepia selling grain to the people at less than market value. This is one of the first coins to commemorate a contemporary event.

Mr. McElroy: One cent scrip of the People's Bank Company, of Lewisburg, Ohio, dated 1917. Also two New Hampshire and nine Virginia fractional bills.

Mr. Joers: 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent scrip of the City of Cleveland, of October 16, 1862.

Mr. Gregor: 1864 and 1869 proof dollars, 1853 and 1858 uncirculated half dollars, 1860, 1863 and 1864 proof quarters, 1860, 1862 and 1869 proof half dimes, 1828, 1829, 1850, 1854, 1855, 1857 uncirculated half cents, and 1843 uncirculated quarter eagle, all from the late Dr. French collection.

Mr. Goldwasser: An uncirculated set of Filipino coins dated 1881; gold tokens of James A. Garfield, 1881, and a ten gulden of Austro-Hungary, 1843.

Mr. Budde: A number of specimens of German emergency money.

Mr. Freeman: Clearing House certificates of Cleveland banks of the period of 1907; also a set of City of Cleveland scrip, 1862.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—146th meeting, April 12th, President Budde in the chair. Twenty members and one guest present.

E. A. Gregor was elected to membership.

Mr. Windau, who recently returned from a trip through the Carolinas, gave a very interesting talk regarding his trip and his journey over to the site of the former mint at Charlotte, N. C. His talk was filled with amusing anecdotes of incidents that happened on the trip and was illustrated with a number of U. S. gold coins, all made at that Mint.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. King: Seven silver coins of the Stuarts and the Commonwealth of England, 1603 to 1688, with a historical description of each.

Mr. Windau: Eleven gold quarter eagles and dollars from the Charlotte Mint.

Mr. Gregor: Two Fisher Food dollars, an emergency form of scrip used by the Fisher Bros. Co., of Cleveland; also a proof set of the Philippines, 1904; German commemorative 5 mark, 1901; a Bryan silver dollar, 1900, and a set of Panama coins dated 1904.

Mr. Freeman: An uncut sheet of sixteen bills of Pennsylvania, July 20, 1775, signed.

Mr. Spencer: Eight Roman bronzes and silver coins.

Mr. Sheridan: Thirteen Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary medals.

Mr. Molnar: 1814 one-shilling and 1819 five-shilling cardboard tokens of the Isle of Man, payable to the bearer on demand at the Brewery Office of Douglas, in gold bank notes. These pieces are considered quite scarce and probably are unique. A 50c. second issue of fractional currency on split paper with autographed signatures. A \$1 emergency scrip of the East Cleveland Exchange Club; a \$2 1865 bank note of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, City of New York; 1796 Swiss ecu and a 1786 French louis d'or. 25c. Tenino (Wash.) wooden money, and \$5 and \$10 Confederate bills, Sept. 2, 1861, in uncirculated condition.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—March 21, 484th meeting, President Sloane in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Dr. Peake, Kaufman, Horner, Amberg, Harzinski, G. J. Lindboe, Sloane, Babin, Parker, Sunday, G. J. Bauer, Kolb, Johanson, Foster and Mrs. Hart.

A communication from the Buffalo Numismatic Association was read, explaining their plans for their annual meeting and inviting the R. N. A. The secretary was asked to write for more definite details as to the time it was to be held. About ten members thought they would be hand to attend.

Mr. Amberg gave a brief talk on the Canadian coins of the French regime, 1670 to 1758, and exhibited, with explanations, all of the following coins: B-502, 5 sols, silver, 1670, broken die on reverse, extremely fine; B-506, 9 deniers, copper, H mint, struck at Rochelle, 1721, fine; B-506, similar type, H mint, 1721, reverse broken die, fine; B-506, similar type, H mint, 1722, extremely fine; B-507, similar type, struck at Rouen, B mint, 1721, very good; B-508, struck in billon, called the marque, which was current for 24 deniers and later reduced to 18 deniers, 8 specimens, various mint marks of the following dates: 1740, 1741, 1742, 1746, uncirculated; 1754, dash under 5; 1755, 1758, 1762, "Av" of "Nav" connected by break in die, uncirculated; B-509, current for 12 deniers, later reduced to 9 deniers, 1739, extremely fine; B-509, similar type, 1740, uncirculated; B-510, copper, 1751, fine; B-514, struck in silver, 1754, uncirculated; B-514, similar, struck in silver, bust variety, uncirculated; B-515, copper, date 1755, extremely fine. Mr. Amberg explained in his talk that numbers 510 to 514 and 515 were struck for and relate to the colonization of the French Colonies in Canada. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Amberg.

After this interesting talk the meeting was turned over to the auctioneer, who sold quite a few coins to the same spirited bidding as we had at the previous meeting.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—April 4th, 485th meeting, President Sloane presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Harzinski, Lange, Kaufman, Plumb, Horner, Lindboe, Babin, Sunday, Sloane, Johanson, Amberg, Dr. Peake, G. J. Bauer, Parker, Kolb, Grover and Foster, and Mrs. Hart.

A communication was read from Mr. Stoaks, secretary of the Buffalo club, regarding their annual meeting to be held April 8, at the Buffalo Historical Society. It appeared that there would be approximately fifteen going.

Mr. Bauer reported on his recent trip to Cleveland with Mr. Sunday. Messrs. Bauer and Sunday told of the high lights of the Fisher sale which they attended.

Mr. Bauer exhibited a large piece of Bryan money listed as Zerbe 126, and read its origin and history from the Bryan Money number of The Numismatist. Mr. Bauer discovered this piece in a junk shop on his trip to Cleveland.

Mr. Foster read a brief paper on "Die Varieties of the United States Twenty-Cent Pieces" and exhibited six different varieties of the 1875 San Francisco mint and two varieties of the Carson City mint.

Mr. Foster also exhibited a complete set of the three Pedley-Ryan "Buy-an-Ounce-of-Silver" tokens and the four varieties of the Colorado "Century of Progress" tokens.

The meeting was then turned over to the auctioneer, who managed to bring out some lively bids.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—169th meeting, March 1. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Barger, Boyer, Burnette, Carlson, Cederlund, Cleary, Davis, Prop, Dunham, Frost, Gilmore, Grant, Green, Hansen, Hewitt, Houlder, Jackson, Josephson, Kopicki, Kraleski, Kuebler, Lanum, Lawless, Leake, Dr. Lutzenberger, Mielcarek, Milton, Powills, Dr. Rackus, Rayson, Ristow, Ripstra, Ronning, Rosholm, Ross, Sheldon, Dr. Skeen, Stolt, Strubinger, Taft, Thacker, Unseitig, Van Bellen, Harry Wilson, Samuel Wilson, and J. E. Newstrom, of Galesburg. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Dr. Rackus gave a brief historical account of his exhibit of Japanese coins.

Mr. Cederlund, Mr. Kopicki, Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Davis gave short accounts of their exhibits.

Mr. Newstrom, of Galesburg, gave an account of the history of the Bishop Hill Colony, which was founded near Galva, Ill., in 1841 and disbanded in 1861. He illustrated his talk with a sheet of notes issued by the Western Exchange Fire and Insurance Company of Omaha for the Bishop Hill Colony.

Mr. Gilmore gave a report of the exhibit committee for the coming year.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Dunham for his gift of a one-mill token and a copy of his Finding List to the club.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Barger: \$10 greenback, 1869 issue, and two silver certificates with consecutive serial numbers, one signed by Mellon and the other by Mills.

By Mr. Davis: Sixteen political tokens of Grant.

By Mr. Gilmore: Presidential medals of Madison, Tyler, Grant, Jackson, Cleveland and a fine photograph of Lincoln.

By Dr. Rackus: Silver oban, 1573, of Nango; Chogin tempo, 1800, and a very rare square silver hana furi or raining flower piece in its original silk case.

By Mr. Rosholm: One specie, Christian IV, 1647.

By Samuel Wilson: Fine proof Isabella quarter.

By Mr. Ripstra: Medal for the Joseph Brant Memorial, at Brantford, Ontario, 1886.

By Mr. Thacker: Award medal of the North, Central, and South American Exposition of New Orleans, 1885-86, issued to the Arcadian Spring Water Company of Waukesha, Wis.

By Mr. Kopicki: 26 Hard Times tokens.

By Mr. Sheldon: Tetradrachms of Alexander, Athens, Antiochus, Lysimachus, Aradus, States of Corinth, copy of didrachm of Terina, and Romand didrachms of Flamina and Campania.

By Mr. Newstrom: Sheet of notes issued by the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Omaha for the Bishop Hill Colony.

By Mr. Cederlund: Riksdalers of Gustaf I Vasa, dated 1542-43-44-45-46; 16-ore klippes, dated 1562-63-64-65-66, and eight ore klippes, dated 1562-64 of Erik XIV, and four-mark klippes, 1569-70-71-72 and two-mark klippes, 1571 and 1569 of Johan III. The last two coins are very rare.

The meeting was adjourned, after which an auction was held.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 27. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. President Wardner was in the chair, other members present being Messrs. Blaney, Nichols, Gifford, Hamilton, Stafford, Davis, Moxley, Wheeler, Prior, Ambrose Brown, Amee, Willey and Pond. Present as guests, Messrs. John S. Barrowes, of the Boston Transcript; Ralph W. Howard, of the faculty of the Fitchburg (Mass.) High School; Louis Felix Ranlett of the Boston Public Library; Howard Corning, secretary of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and Bernard L. Paine of Braintree, Mass.

The president then turned the meeting over to Mr. Carleton S. Gifford, who read a very carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Medals of the United States Navy and Marine Corps."

Mr. Gifford told how in his long experience of collecting war medals and decorations he had always desired to have, and finally succeeding in procuring, an officially issued specimen set of the medals of the Navy and Marine Corps, some of which it is almost impossible to secure through channels ordinarily open to collectors. It would appear that to date Mr. Gifford is the only civilian allowed to have these by authority of the Navy Department, although specimen issues to historical, military and numismatic societies are not uncommon. In this connection it is interesting to note that the

Navy Department required each Navy medal to be engraved at source, "For exhibition purposes only," while the Marine Corps required the word "Specimen" to appear on all medals under its control.

Mr. Gifford spoke at length of the Medal of Honor, telling of its origin and early history in Civil War days, how the rules of award were gradually evolved and the changes in design of the medal up to the present time.

He then took up the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross, all of which are intimately linked with special services rendered the country during the Great War. A curious point arises, Mr. Gifford pointed out, in the spelling of the word valor, which on the Navy Medal of Honor is spelled VALOUR in contrast to the spelling VALOR on the Army Medal of Honor.

Mr. Gifford then spoke briefly of the events leading to the issue of the various Navy and Marine Corps campaign medals and finally outlined the conditions surrounding the issuance of the Victory Medal of the United States. At the close of his talk Mr. Gifford exhibited the following:

Navy medals: Medal of Honor (old style), Medal of Honor (new style), Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Civil War Medal, Dewey Medal, Sampson Medal, China Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, Cuban Pacification Medal, Yangtze Service Medal, Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Mexican Campaign Medal, Haitian Campaign Medal, 1915, Haitian Campaign Medal, 1919-1920, Dominican Campaign Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal.

Mr. Gifford was disappointed in not having been able to show the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Spanish Campaign Medal and the Specially Meritorious Service Medal, as these specimens had not been received by him.

He also exhibited the following Marine Corps medals, which are said to be all the issues of that Service:

Civil War Campaign Medal, Spanish Campaign Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, China Campaign Medal, Cuban Pacification Medal, Nicaraguan Campaign Medal (1912), Mexican Service Medal, Haitian Campaign Medal (1915), Haitian Campaign Bar (1919-1920), Dominican Campaign Medal, Victory Medal, Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Yangtze Service Medal, Expeditionary Medal, Good Conduct Medal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gifford's talk all present expressed their great appreciation and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gifford for the time and thought he had devoted to the preparation of his paper.

In addition to Mr. Gifford's display there were the following exhibits:

Mr. Prior: Denver, Col., silver token of Pedley-Ryan and Co., stamped, "1933 SILVER 430 GRAINS"; also, Republic of Cuba scrip 50 centavos 1869.

Mr. Willey: Oval bronze medal of the Society of the Governor and Free-men of Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England.

Mr. Moxley: Plymouth Cordage Co., \$1, "Pay-roll scrip," dated March 8, 1933; also Costa Rica, 2 colons (gold), 1900.

Mr. Blaney: A Spanish dollar very heavily chopped, also the following Spanish necessity pieces: 1808, Ferdinand VII, 30s., octagonal, of Majorca; 1808, un duro, of Gerona; 1808, 30s., of Majorca; 1808, duro of Barcelona; 1821, 30s., of Majorca.

Mr. Stafford: Old thaler of Frederick John George of Saxony; uncirculated Tyrolean thaler, 1654, of Ferdinand of Austria; 1605 thaler of Emperor Rudolf II, and a 1657 thaler of Christian Louis of Brunswick.

Mr. Davis: Rare U. S. fractional currency, 15c. Grant and Sherman; 50c., blue end, and 50c. Lincoln, and silver medal of Royal Naval Training Ship "as a reward of merit."

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—211th meeting, March 29, President Wernstrom presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Wilson, Roy Hill, Knabenschuh, Webb, Rausch, Kraft, Thomson, Sherow, Hicks, De Selms, Goodman, Vogel, Wernstrom and Hansen. Guests, Max McMurry and John F. Jones, president of the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.

A letter from Mr. Rollins, director, California Palace of the Legion of Honor, was read and ordered filed.

The president advised that the program committee would have charge of the annual dinner to be held on the date of the April meeting and further

advised that the regular meeting would be held after the dinner, at which time he would make an exhibit of emergency money of the present period. The program committee advised that the May meeting would feature medals and decorations, and the June meeting would be taken up by Clearing House certificates.

Mr. Wilson read an interesting article, entitled "The Truth About Coins," which appeared in Scott's Trade News for March, 1933.

Mr. DeSelms exhibited, through the courtesy of one of his customers, a gold coin of Soviet Russia.

The president introduced Mr. Jones, of Jamestown, N. Y., who gave a most interesting talk about coins and collectors in the East.

Exhibits included a framed check and picture of Senator James Phelan which Mr. Wernstrom has added to his collection.

Mr. Wyman was then appointed auctioneer to dispose of the coins donated by members and to be sold for the benefit of the society's treasury. The sale caused much interest and resulted in a nice sum for the society.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—Sixth meeting, April 12, called to order by President Klaif.

After disposing of all other business the constitution was read and approved with the by-laws. The books will be open at the next meeting for all Brooklyn coin collectors to become charter members. The yearly dues are one dollar.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Werner for drawing the charter for the club.

Mr. Koopman exhibited a complete set of commemorative half dollars in uncirculated condition, including the 1928 Oregon Trail, which has just been released, and distributed a Roosevelt lucky token to all members. Mrs. Koopman served refreshments and displayed a great interest for numismatics.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. M. Klaif, 2247 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 22. Members present: Messrs. Morse, Bigelow, Joyce, Hill, Roberts, Miller and Parsons.

E. J. Bigelow made a nice exhibit of Civil War cents, Hard Times tokens of 1837, Colonial and United States fractional currency and uncirculated United States bills, which was very interesting. Some coins were sold at private sale. Entertainment was provided for the April meeting.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Regular meeting of the Columbus Numismatic Society was held on April 10 with a good attendance. Two new members were admitted to the society at this meeting.

Bidding was active in the auction held at the close of the meeting.

It was decided that the next meeting be devoted to a dinner meeting, followed by an auction and an exhibit, all business to be suspended. This will be May 10th.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 4, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., President Marks in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marks, Hunts, Eastwood, Hunt, Thorp, Locker, Hall, Marlier, Gaede, Laughlin, Friesell, McCune, Piper, Manning and Gies. Mr. Barker and Mr. Kavlovsky were visitors.

The following officers were elected: George F. Marlier, president; W. W. Woodside, vice-president; A. C. Gies, secretary; Chas. S. Manning, treasurer; Wm. A. Gaede, curator.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Mr. Locker: Pan-Pacific half dollar.

Mr. Gaede: 1793 cent, chain, Ameri; 1793 cent, chain America; 1793 cent, chain, America, with periods; 1793 cent, flowing hair, vine and bars; 1797 and 1799, \$10 gold; 1803 over 2, \$5 gold; 1852, \$50 octagon gold; 1781 John Eager Howard, proof bronze medal, Battle of Cowpens; Major John Andre, bronze medalet, his capture and trial in the Old Dutch Church, Tappan.

Mr. Laughlin: 33 ancient bronze coins of Greece, Rome and Carthage; piece of bronze from Roman excavations.

Mr. Eastwood: Medals: United States—Centennial, Chicago; Numismatic Society, 1912; A. Thiers, Philadelphia, 1873. Utrecht, three silver crown; Japan, modern minor coins (4).

Mr. Hunt: The four Century of Progress, Colorado silver tokens.

Mr. Hall: 3 medals, Napoleon and Jefferson, 1908; Napoleon-Waterloo; Napoleon the Great, 1810, by Droz.

Mr. Gies: U. S. half dollars—Two 1794, Hazeltine 6, perfect and cracked obv.; 1795, H. 5, counterstamped in center with head of King George III; 1795, H. 25 and H. 29, all very fine; 1801 and 1803, uncirculated; 1805 over 4, wide date, H. 3, fine. U. S. cents—1799, fine; 1805, pointed 1, very fine; 1817, with 15 stars, very fine; 1835, small date, blunt diadem, uncirculated. U. S. gold coins—Eagle, 1797; \$5, 1834, crossed 4; quarter eagles, 1864, 1869 S. mint and 1891. Foreign silver coins—Anhalt, 1798, 1808; Malta, 1777, and half gulden, 1844. Paper money—\$1 and \$2 of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1898; \$5 of Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, 1815 and 12½c., 1816; \$1 of Allegheny, Pa., 1848; scrip \$3 bill, Freeport, Pa., 1837, and one for 50c., 1837; Pittsburgh, Pa., Fire Brick Manufacturing Co., 1837, 25c.; Demmler Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1, and one for 25c.; 25c., Geo. W. Park, Libonia, 1891.

Mr. Hunt and Mr. Marks, among those of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society who attended the meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, March 25th, gave brief talks. In spite of the very poor weather, it was well attended. They had a very enjoyable evening. The members of the W. P. N. S. who attended the joint meeting and dinner, wish me to express their appreciation to the committee in charge of arrangements. Everyone was well satisfied with the facilities for exhibition, particularly the excellent lighting. Needless to say, the dinner was appreciated by all.

We hope to be able to display our talent as hosts at some very near future date.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—19th meeting, March 28, President Thomas O. Young in the chair. Present were: Messrs. Thomas O. Young, John O. Young, Riley, Curtis, Korb, Carter, Bluestone, Gottschalk, Clarke, Evans, Farr and Lewis. Visitors, Messrs. Burns, Wilcox, Donlon and Lewis.

Applications from Paul Burns and W. Wilcox, Auburn, N. Y. The applicants were unanimously elected to membership.

As there was no business to come before the meeting, part of the evening was devoted to a general discussion of numismatics.

Following adjournment one of the most lively and spirited auctions was conducted by Auctioneer Barney Bluestone. During the auction Messrs. Carter, Mull, Riley, Burns, Bluestone and Young donated coins to be auctioned off, the proceeds of which were to be added to the association treasury.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—18th meeting, March 14. In the absence of President Young, Vice-President Evans presided. Those present were Messrs. Korb, Curtis, Bluestone, Carter, Mull, Evans, Farr and Lewis.

Applications for membership were received from Messrs. Carter, Curtis and Crofoot. All were unanimously elected to membership.

Mr. Korb gave an interesting reading on "Papal Coins," reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

A committee which comprises Messrs. Evans, Clarke and Korb was appointed to list subjects to be discussed at our following meetings.

Mr. Korb displayed scrip notes from different parts of the U. S., many of which were very interesting.

The meeting adjourned and was followed by our usual auction sale.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—62nd monthly meeting, April 4th, at the Jonathan Club. Members present were: Messrs. Carey, Gilhousen, Haas, Harbeck, Herrling, Hubbard, Kirkpatrick, Laible, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, Mansbach, May, Palmer, Pradeau, Sandaker, Smith and Van Rossem. Guests honoring us with their presence were Mrs. May and Mrs. Herrling.

Harry L. Hart was unanimously elected to membership.

A communication was read from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. informing the club of a gift of the publication, United States Notes 1861-1923.

Dr. Pradeau reported on J. M. Kean, who is seriously ill in Portland, Ore. By a unanimous vote Mr. Kean was elected honorary vice-president of the California Coin Club and a night letter was wired him informing him of the action and extending the best wishes of all the members.

Mr. Gilhausen displayed a number of photographs taken of his fine collection some years ago. A similar set was sold to Henry E. Huntington and is in his library. Mr. Gilhausen spoke of various pieces shown and answered questions regarding particular pieces. The showing of many rare and famous pieces in these photographs proved of much interest to all.

Dr. Pradeau displayed a very interesting and unique book sent to him by Ragnar Cederlund of Winnetka, Ill. Mr. Cederlund's volume was composed of several hundred rubbings, with descriptions of the various coins in his collection pertaining to the Mexican Revolutionary period of 1913-1915.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the building of the Buffalo Historical Society, April 8th. The following were present: Rochester, Messrs. Bauer, Lindboe, Sunday, Lange, Amberg, Horner, Plumb, Sloane, Foster, Gillette, Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Horner and the Misses Horner, Mrs. Bauer, Mrs. Sunday, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hart, Mr. Moore and Mr. Babin; Jamestown, Messrs. Clarke, Bowman, Trantum, Nelson, Brewer and Anderson; Pittsburgh, H. D. Gibbs and Henry Hunt. Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Stoaks, Messrs. Lloyd, Mosher, Taylor, Draudt, Whittall, Hopkins, Bishop, Judge John Knight, Dorothy Mosher, Misses Brown, Allespach, and members of the Museum staff; Misses Kathryn Ness, Alice Pickup, Mr. Brenner, Mr. Clark.

Mr. Mosher introduced Mr. Bingham, director of the museum, who welcomed the visitors and outlined the principal exhibit of the evening, the Dr. James collection, of which a small part was available for inspection by the visitors. Mr. Bingham outlined the history of the museum and the society from its foundation.

Mr. Mosher outlined the exhibits and the balance of the program and introduced to the group many of the out-of-town guests, especially those who are well known in numismatic circles.

A buffet luncheon was served in the basement room, and all enjoyed a fine social time at the tables.

The James collection was shown in regular cases in the lobby and gallery, as well as on the tables of the coin room, where trays were brought out, each holding hundreds of specimens. Of principal interest was the large number of Civil War tokens and cards in zinc and white metal, etc., many not listed in the standard works, and practically all in uncirculated condition. The Centennial cards, immense accumulations of the politicals in many metals, as well as pink, blue, gray and red rubber, together with a very creditable set of the Conder tokens. Tokens and store cards of the American series were finely represented, and the collection was supplemented with many fine badges and medals of all series. The fact that Dr. James was in close touch with the manufacturers of the tokens and pieces of the times, accounts for the general superb condition of the pieces.

Other exhibits of interest was the collection of Nelson S. Hopkins, consisting of about five hundred war medals, decorations and orders, all finely mounted and described, representing all the principal campaigns of modern times.

William E. Trantum displayed Swedish plate money in good style; H. D. Gibbs, various Indian axes of great antiquity; the local club, selections of medals, etc., from the cabinet.

Mr. Mosher showed a number of trays with many fine specimens of various kinds of money of all materials and ages.

Mr. Taylor showed a select set of United States currency, all crisp, and a number of beautiful pattern coins.

Mr. Stoaks showed coins of unusual interest and fine specimens of Colonial and Continental notes.

Mr. Draudt featured American coins and desirable gold commemorative coins.

Mr. Lloyd displayed a set of national bank notes, all of the city of Buffalo, representing all banks, and all series, in denominations of \$2, \$5 and \$10.

About sixty persons passed a very enjoyable evening, and many were of the opinion that the museum made a fine atmosphere for the numismatic gathering.

ROBERT H. LLOYD, Chairman.

T. JAMES CLARKE ENTERTAINS AT BUFFALO.

At the close of a fine evening at 10 o'clock at the Buffalo Historical Society, where numismatists came together for the annual meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association, a small group adjourned to the night club of the Hotel Lafayette and resumed.

Those who recall the Clifton Club party at the 1930 convention can well imagine the sporty evening of April 8th at Buffalo's famous hotel. Those who answered the roll were T. James Clarke, host; Stuart Mosher, Alice Pickup, Robert H. Lloyd, Dorothy Mosher, Nelson S. Hopkins, Kathryn Ness, Kenneth O. Draudt, Teno Brown, R. W. Whittall, Jr., Alice Allespach, Chas. E. Stoaks and Jesse M. Taylor.

Music by the Hotel Lafayette Orchestra, excellent food and refreshment, with supercharged numismatic conversation, all combined to make a glorious evening for all and a fitting climax to the night's numismatic program. Words of wisdom by Stuart Mosher and a fine appreciation by Mr. Clarke and the sparkling comments of the ladies made this gathering a very memorable evening and a suitable celebration of the sixth birthday of the local Numismatic Association.

R. H. L.

TRI-STATE CONVENTION AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

The fifth annual tri-state coin convention, a full day's meeting of collectors from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, opened Saturday afternoon, March 25th, in the Spanish Room of the Hotel Ohio. Frank W. Schilling, convention chairman of the Youngstown Numismatic Club, under the auspices of which the convention was held, stated that the early attendance indicated the most successful convention yet held in Youngstown. The registration of the collectors and the arrangement of the various displays constituted the main business of the afternoon, while an auction of coins was held in the evening. The public was allowed to view the exhibits. Thousands of dollars were represented in the exhibits, which was more imposing than those of previous conventions. The exhibits comprised coins and paper money. Among the collectors registered were the following: Henry Hunt, Pittsburgh; Mrs. H. Hunt and Franklin Hunt, Pittsburgh; Esther and L. W. Booth, Niles; P. W. Locker, Pittsburgh; C. E. Friesell, Leetsdale, Pa.; W. A. Gaede, Pittsburgh; Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland; C. Molnar, Cleveland; J. Tidd, Cleveland; J. F. Sawicki, Cleveland; F. Joers, Cleveland; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus; Charles Mitzman, Cleveland; Mrs. Gladys Perry, George M. Officer and Mrs. Officer; J. I. Zimmer, Mrs. S. Richards, Youngstown; Herbert Walker, Warren; B. R. McIntire, Warren; V. Marks, C. Manning, H. D. Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Pittsburgh; Clifton Kyle, Etna, Pa.; H. W. Dunniger, Adam Benker, August Sallach, H. McHeath, W. G. Keitzer, Pittsburgh; Charles James, Youngstown; E. H. Schaefer, Mrs. E. H. Schaefer, Edith Strobel, Lakewood, Ohio; S. E. Cornett, Youngstown; Fred Fry, Struthers, Ohio, and Max Gard, New Waterford, Ohio.

Those who displayed coins were:

Mr. Marks: Two complete sets of commemorative half dollars, mint condition.

Perley W. Locker: Complete set of proof half dimes from 1792 to 1857, die and mint variety.

J. I. Zimmer: A set of proof quarters dating from 1887 to 1912, from 1914 to 1917, and from 1924 to 1930, and 1932.

H. Gibbs: A large foreign collection, mostly Chinese.

H. Gibbs, Jr.: A collection of Colonial bills; ancient draft on London; slave certificate, New York; two Confederate bills in full sheets.

W. A. Gaede: Two \$50 slugs and fourteen eight-inch foreign medals.

L. W. Booth: Sixteen silver dollars, 1795-99-1849-72-78-79-1900-21; Peace dollars, 1921-22-23-24-25-26-27-28; a complete set of commemorative coins, both silver and gold; also a set of gold \$1, \$2 ½, \$3, \$5 and \$10.

George Officer: Twenty-four Colonial bills; 50c. note, Niles, Ohio; three bills of \$5, \$10 and \$20 of the Himrod Furnace Co., Youngstown, Ohio; \$1 Himrod co-operation bill.

C. E. Friesell: A gold-dust bag; a complete set of proof three-cent nickel; 1895 silver dollar, D mint; two \$5 gold, a \$10 and \$20 gold.

Henry Hunt: 28 pieces, Voce Populi; Nova Constellatio; Florida, from 1783 to 1785; 24 pieces, New York, 1793 to 1795; Vermont, 1787; 28 pieces, New Jersey cents, 1786-7-8; 28 pieces, Pennsylvania or Bungtown cents, 1782-1774; 50 pieces, Civil War cents; 4 pieces, Colorado silver tokens; one wooden 5c., Blaine, Wash.

Judge James Sawicki: 16 foreign medals and twenty talers.

Fred T. Joers: 18 pieces of fractional currency, from the three cents to the fifty cents, which included many rarities.

COLLECTIONS OF GOLD COINS.

The catalogue of the Elder Coin and Curio Corporation, New York City, for its auction sale of April 14 and 15, contained the following letter from the Treasury Department, Washington, through Secretary William H. Woodin, to Thomas L. Elder:

"In response to your inquiry, you are advised that there is no present intention to require the delivery to the Treasurer of the United States of gold coins having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins, or the delivery of souvenir coins in small amounts."

MR. DUNHAM'S ONE-MILL TOKEN PROVES POPULAR.

The one-mill token recently issued by William F. Dunham, of Chicago, has proved so popular that he was recently compelled to confine the distribution to members of the A. N. A. He writes that he had had to return dimes and quarters from would-be purchasers of the tokens and wants to make it plain that none can be purchased. During March he had an application from a non-member subscriber of *The Numismatist* from Texas who was willing to send in his application for membership in the A. N. A. in order to get one of the tokens. Mr. Dunham states further that he will send one of the tokens to each new subscriber of *The Numismatist*, but wants to emphasize the fact that none are for sale.

SAYS THE MAGAZINE IS A-1 WITH HIM.

From California: "I am a new subscriber to *The Numismatist*, but I can assure you that it is one of the neatest numismatic publications I have ever had the good luck to run across. Being just an amateur numismatist, I can understand what a godsend your magazine is to the average coin collector. Perhaps constructive criticism is a good thing for a magazine, but where it concerns *The Numismatist*, I say 'let her be.' Your magazine stands A-1 with me. I think I express the feelings of the type of coin collectors who make a hobby of this fascinating study."

AN OPINION FROM OVERSEAS.

From London, England: "Although rather late this time, I enclose my subscription for the eighth year and desire to say how much I appreciate your successful endeavor to cater to all grades of numismatic collectors in *The Numismatist*. There is nothing like it in Europe, nor, as far as I am aware, is there any other publication that gives constant information of new issues of coins and medals."

AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SOME BUSINESS IN COINS.

The following communication has been received at this office. It is referred to those of our dealers who happen to have a stock of these coins on hand. Name and address furnished on application.

American, Numismatic, Association,
Fernhill Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland,

Dearsir—I wish to know what is the value of some special coins such as penneys dateing 1796. and 1836 and, to 1848. large and small copper cents, and then i wants, a few cuples of 1793. large copper cents, wreath straw-berry sprig over the date, and a cuple of 1894. "S" Mint "Dimes, and a cuple of 1876. of C C mint Twenty cent pieces, and at the S & F. Mint,

and a cuple of 1823 and 1827. Quarter Dollars, Now what will each of these coins cost mey to buy them what do you sell them at a piece, or what will you give mey, for them, now i wants a cuple of 1913. famous liberty head 5c Nickel, i want these in my collection, of coins,

now if you buy coins tell mey what will you give for these coins, and if you sell these coins you will plese tell mey in plain what will you give for them so as i can arrange to sell or buy,

cincearly yourse

COINS UNEARTHED IN SWEDEN.

A find of 378 coins and several valuable ornaments which a farm hand plowed up at Hjortshog, Sweden, soon will be exhibited at Helsingborg. The coins were of Danish and German origin, with some of Sweden. The oldest was dated 1612 and the latest 1677.

The divorce of the National City Bank from its security affiliate is announced. As to the custody of the Peruvian bonds, there is some morbid curiosity but no news.—Detroit News.

1933 CONVENTION OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 26 TO 31.

See Official Call in This Issue.

Some Details Will Be Published Next Month.



A Sale

Consisting of

A

Collection

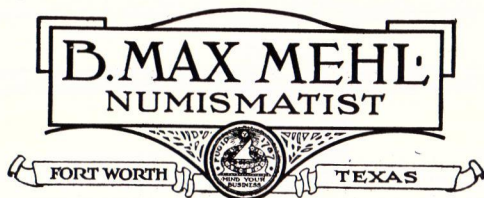
of

Collections

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The Bank commenced business January 10th, 1859, with Lorenzo E. Clark as the first President, and Theodore P. Hull, as Cashier. It was followed by The First National Bank of Detroit (Charter No. 97) in 1863.

\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 Notes were issued by The State Bank, engraved and printed by The American Bank Note Company. A special protection was used, known as "Lyman's Protection," which consisted in a line dividing a portion of the note according to the denomination, thus:

One Dollar—one third the length of the paper.

Two Dollars—one half the length of the paper.

Three Dollars—two thirds the length of the paper.

Five Dollars—three fourths the length of the paper.

All of the signed Notes of the State Bank of Mich., were evidently redeemed and destroyed, so that as far as I know from various sources of information there are no signed Notes of this Bank in existence now. The notes are elegant and among the finest specimens of the artistic work by The American Bank Note Company of the Period.

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In the issue of *The Numismatist* for July, 1926, we published a descriptive list of these pieces (141 in number), compiled by Farran Zerbe after a study and active search for varieties extending over 15 years. In his list Mr. Zerbe contributes a wonderful amount of data on the origin of the various issues. All the principal varieties are illustrated. No other list of these pieces has ever been published.

At that time we printed a number of extra copies, anticipating a demand for them in the years to follow. We have not been disappointed and the greater part of them has been sold. We have a few left—only a few—and we are now offering them to those interested. The price for a single copy was fixed at \$1. The original price has been maintained and will be maintained until the last copy is sold. The issue consists of 104 pages, and there is a variety of other articles related to the subject. If you want a \$5 value for \$1, you should order a copy immediately.

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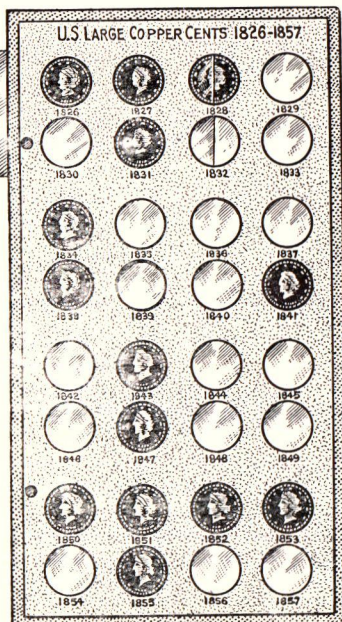
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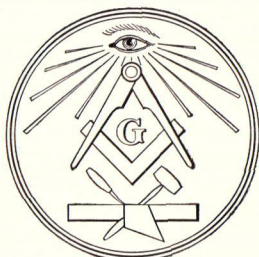
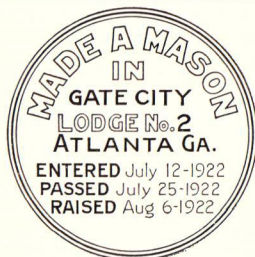
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